Has U. S. A. gone dry.
WINE—WINE—WINE
The sensation of the Season.
WELLINGTON CINEMA
DHOBI-TALAO

The Bombay Chronicle

WINE—WINE—WINE
The most Sensational Picture of the hour
WELLINGTON CINEMA
DHOBI-TALAO

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL XIII NO. 6 BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1925. TWO ANNAS

ROYAL LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

The Bombay Chronicle

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

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AMRUTANJAN

1925 CALENDAR 1926

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ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
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P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1925			
10th Jan.	CHINA	MACEDONIA*	16,388
17th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
24th ,,	CHINA	MOLDAVIAx	11,089
31st ,,	NALDERA		15,983
7th Feb.	CHINA	MOREA*	16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
21st ,,	DEVANHA		10,911
28th ,,	CHINA		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA	MOOLTANx	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
21st ,,	DELTA	MALWA*	16,941
28th ,,	DEVANHA@	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
4th April	DONGOLA @		8,083
11th ,,	NALDERA		15,993
18th ,,	RAZMAK	MANTUA*	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
2nd May	RAZMAK	MONGOLIAx	16,504
9th ,,	RANPURA		16,100
16th ,,	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd ,,	CHINA		7,952
30th ,,	RAZMAK	MOLDAVIAx	16,436
6th June	NARKUNDA		16,227
13th ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,911
20th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
27th ,,	RAZMAK	MOOLTANx	20,847

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

@ Special reduced fares.

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 66 & £ 62	£ 60 & £ 56
Second	£9 ..	.. 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
1925		
5th Feb.	NARINGA*	6,807
19th ,,	MORVADA	8,193
5th March.	MANDALA	8,246
19th ,,	DOMALA	8,441
2nd April	MODASA	8,986
16th ,,	DUMANA	8,427
30th ,,	MANILA*	7,261
14th May	A Steamer*	..
28th ,,	DURENDA*	7,241
11th June	MORVADA	8,193
25th ,,	MANDALA	8,246

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. & O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
1925			
3rd Feb.	SOUDAN	6,696	MALOJA
17th ,,	SICILIA	6,813	KHYBER
31st Mar.	SARDINIA	6,684	MOLDAVIA
14th Apr	SOUDAN	6,696	CATHAY
12th May	SICILA	6,803	COMORIN
9th June	SARDINIA	6,684	DEVANHA

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamer.	Destination.
7th Jan.	KHANDALLA	East & S. Africa
7th ,,	BANDRA	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports
9th ,,	VASNA	Busreh via Karachi
10th ,,	CHAKLA	Karachi via Kathiawar
12th ,,	VITA	Karachi via Kathiawar.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

P O. BOX 122

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—

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SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Toba Maru.	S. Shibutami.	6995	16th Dec.	5th Jan.
*Sado Maru.	K. Horikawa.	5898	7th Jan.	17th ,,
Atago Maru	S. Oya	..	10th ,,	22nd ,,
Tokushima Maru.	K. Fukuda.	5976	11th ,,	23rd ,,
Muroran Maru.	G. Masuda.	5374	17th ,,	29th ,,
Rangoon Maru.	T. Morei.	5059	24st ,,	2nd Febr.

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to :—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone :—20279 Telegrams :—"YUSEN."

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THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England).

HEAD OFFICE:
4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C. 3.
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bangkok	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserved Fund	£ 800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
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BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN).
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	77,500,000

HEAD OFFICE YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Samarang
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Canton	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shimonoseki
Darien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Fengtien	New York	Sydney
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tientsin
Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Peking	Tsinan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO.
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 80,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 29 99,955
Reserve Fund	Rs. 20,75,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meehana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patas and Amreli.

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Raoji Raghunath Shirgaokar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., (Subha, Baroda State).
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., Sar Suba. Baroda State).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 500 and over accepted at 4½ per cent. by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 30/6/24	30,17,785
Reserve Fund	23,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Ambala City	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Ambala Cant.	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jammu	Peshawar Cant
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Patiala
Calcutta	Karachi	Quetta
Delhi	Kasur	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Simla
Gojra	Multan City	Srinagar
Hafizabad		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

THE BHARAT DHARMA SYNDICATE LIMITED.

BENARES CITY.

Banking Department.

NOTICE Re: SHORT TERM DEPOSITS.

We have great pleasure in announcing that we are accepting short term deposits at special rates of interest which can be ascertained from

PT. RAM CHANDRA NAIK KALIA
Rai Saheb,
Treasurer-in-Charge.
22402

CURE YOUR EYE.

Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma Iritis Stye, Watery eye, Corneal Ulcer, Redness, etc., (without knife) by our LOTUS HONEY. Safe remedy of nature 1 dram Rs 2 8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to:— NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal India (Dep. 5.).

INSURANCE.

CHEAPER LIFE ASSURANCE

SEND FOR NEW PROSPECTUS OF THE
NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN)

REDUCED RATES FOR INDIAN LIVES.
BOMBAY OFFICE: WHEELER'S BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

According to the Government Blue Book. THE OLDEST LIFE OFFICE OF BENGAL.
The Hindu Mutual Life Assurance Ltd.

Established 1891.

Insurance Funds over ..	Rs 3,00,000
Claims Paid Exceed ..	Rs. 4,25,000
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee)	the Trustees of the Reserved Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000	LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to :— P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar, Street, CALCUTTA.

C. M. SHAH & Co., Chief Agents For Bombay Presidency. Kapadia Building, Ardeshir Dadi Street, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay.

S. H. THACKER, Chief Agents :—For Gujrat, Kathiawar, Raipur, Naiwada, No. 1149/2 Ahmedabad,

Chief Agents For C, P, & Berar :—
S. R. DONGRE & CO., Sitabaldi Nagpur.

BANKING.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed capital ...	Rs. 1,19,70,000
Paid-up capital ...	Rs. 59,25,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—

Interest allowed at:

3 per cent. per annum from January to June.

2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4½ per cent. *Withdrawals twice a week.*

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Managing Agents:—

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.

LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND	Rs. 74,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.

DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(Head Office: 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.)

A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.

Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
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Telephone No. 1220.

THE EAST AND WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS
For Agents.

Guaranteed Reversionary Bonus Rs. 60/- for quinquennium.
Lowest rates with highest returns.
WANTED AGENTS.
For terms and conditions apply to:
J. M. CORDEIRO, Manager
DALAL & CO., Secretaries.
Head Office: 65, Apollo Street, Fort BOMBAY.

A DILEMMA

You may not have directly bought our "Atank Nigrah" Pills, but still you may have used them and got benefit. This would seem to you A DILEMMA

But—

It is true, as many doctors and Vaidyas buy our preparations and resell them as their own.

"Atank Nigrah" Pills are a capital cure for mental and nervous diseases.

32 pills cost a Rupee.

Bombay Office:

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy
Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY.

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FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—Experienced ENGINEER for Ruston Hornsby Crude Oil self and cold starting engine. Apply KUNJBEHARILAL JAINARAIN, ETAWAH.
A R613

WANTED—An experienced CARDING and SPINNING MASTER for a Mill in Bombay Presidency. Apply with copies of testimonials and terms to Box No. 637, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A22413

WANTED—A ten years SENIOR TRAINED TEACHER, qualified fully in English for a Middle School in Bombay. Apply with qualifications, pay, etc., to Box No. 645, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R615

WANTED—MANAGERS, ACCOUNTANTS and CASHIERS on good remuneration for the Punjab and Bengal Bank, Ltd., Amritsar, for its branches to be opened shortly. Apply with one anna stamp for reply to: THE MANAGING AGENT.
A 22387

WANTED.—HINDU LADY as GOVERNESS for children in Hindu family with knowledge of English, Drawing and Music. Apply with references to Box No. 640, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R611

WANTED CLERKS experienced in Military Offices, as Company Clerks, salary offered according qualifications. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials to MISRA & CO., DELHI.
A M617

WANTED—An English-knowing DECCANI LADY of ripe age and approved connections as Superintendent, Social Reform Association's Hostel on salary upto Rs. 50 p.m. Apply R. B. D. G. PADHYE, Thakurdwar, Bombay.
A 22432

WANTED.—HEAD CASHIER for H/O on Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 p.m. Cash security Rs 5,000. Also AGENTS ACCOUNTANTS and CASHIERS for Branch offices of a reliable and well established limited companies and banks concerns, cash security compulsory. For full particulars apply with one anna stamp to A. D. MALIK, Hall Bazaar, AMRITSAR.
A 22422

THE HINDOO PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO., LTD., AMRITSAR—Invites applications from men desirous of working as AGENTS to fill up atleast 40 vacancies all over India. The agents are required to collect information and advertisement, etc., for THE MALAVIYA'S INDIAN COMMERCIAL DIRECTORY, 1926. Salaries ranging from Rs. 50 to Rs. 300 p.m., Allowance Extra. Really capable and experienced men need apply only. For particulars apply with two annas stamps to the MANAGING DIRECTOR before 31st January, 1925.
A R627

WANTED—ACTIVE and INFLUENTIAL AGENTS in some unrepresented parts of Bombay City and also in some important places of Bombay presidency for NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LD. A sound and progressive LIFE OFFICE established in 1907 under the patronage of H. H. the GAIKWAR OF BARODA and other Indian Chiefs. MOST LIBERAL TERMS OFFERED. Apply to:—BEHERAY AND SONS Chief Agents, Akbar Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
A 223

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AN INDIAN LADY GRADUATE with experience in Europe of the modern methods of teaching and school organisation seeks an APPOINTMENT—For particulars apply Box No. 639, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B 22418

EXPERIENCED M.A. of high status desires ENGAGEMENT as Editor, Secretary, Principal or Co-proprietor, Educational Institution. Apply Box No. 632, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R603

A GRADUATE with five years' Matric Mathematics and Sanskrit teaching experience seeks EMPLOYMENT part or whole-time or tuitions. Box. No. 644, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R623

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BLOCKS suitable and airy for Anglo-Indians, Europeans and Parsee gentlemen, at New Nagpada, opposite Richardson and Cruddas. Rent Rs. 80 and upwards. Apply on spot. Tel. No. 41417.
C R441

TO BE LET.—A FLAT for OFFICE at 64, Tamarind Lane, first floor. Apply to RASHID KHODABUN, Batatawala Mansion, Lalbag, Bombay, between 8 a.m. to 10 a.m. (S.T.)
C R609

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A complete PLANT of Bleaching, Drying and Dyeing Machinery. Particulars and inspection on application to INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.
N 22419

TYPEWRITERS—New FOX Standard Typewriters list price Rs. 450, offered for a month only for Rs. 290. Unique opportunity to secure a high-grade Typewriter with many Exclusive Features at such a low price. Inspection invited. Corona Portable Typewriters latest improved models with case Rs. 207. Factory Rebuilt Remington No. 10 and 11, all sizes at exceptionally reduced prices Second-hand Typewriters. All Makes, Standard and Portable from Rs. 70 upwards. Repairs to all Makes. A visit will pay you. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., 24, Churchgate Street, Fort Bombay.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—Only a few Yost Typewriters left. Brand New. Latest Model No. 20. Original price Rs. 495, Foolscap Size, 540, Brief, 580, Policy. Now sold at Rs. 225 nett. any size. Rs. 275 for 25 inch, Rs. 300 for 30 inch Carriage.

	Rs.
Remington 7, Rs. 65, 8, 75, Empire 1	90
Underwood 5, 145, L. C. Smith 5, 125, 8 ...	150
Yost 20, Rs. 85, 100, all new types	160
Oliver 3, 65, 9, 160, Rebuilt 5, 185, 9	215
Remington 10, Rs. 125 to 215, Brief 166 ...	215
Mahrati Remington 9, Rs. 125, Visible ...	200
Gujerati Remington 9, Rs. 160, Visible ...	200
Remington Portable with Case, New	234
Corona No. 3, Rs. 90, 100, 110, 125	135
Corona Portable, Improved Model, New ...	207

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 21223.
N W

FINANCIAL.

URGENTLY WANTED for developing Typewriting business. Rupees one thousand only on interest. Write Box No. 645, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R625

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
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Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

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JEWELLERS LTD.

STERLING SILVER PHOTO FRAMES.

A LARGE VARIETY OF FANCY PATTERNS AND SIZES.

FINISH AND PRICE. BEYOND CRITICISM

TREASURE HOUSE
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

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THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans etc., etc. Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor: GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

PROFESSION.

YOUR FUTURE REVEALED!—Accurate answers for any six questions Re. 1, Annual reading Rs. 1—4—0; 5 Years Rs. 2/8/0, Whole Life Rs. 3/8/0. Required time, date of birth, or writing letter. A.V.S. IYER, Nagappier St., Triplicane.
P R626

STAMMERING QUICKLY CURED by West London Stammering Clinics' wonderful Postal self-treatment. Complete Course Rs. 15. Agents wanted everywhere. Dr. AUGUSTIN, 3, Wellington Square, CALCUTTA
P R619

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Inspection	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil, advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

SALE OF SCRAP MATERIAL.

THE undersigned will receive tenders on Company's authorized form (price of form one rupee per copy) at his office at Jhansi upto 12 hours on 24th January, 1925 for purchase of:—

Cast Iron	about	457 Tons
Wrought Iron	about	92 Tons
Steel	about	316 Tons
Wooden sleepers	about	3800 Tons

lying at Stations situated—
between Bhopal to Delhi Main line.
between Bhopal to Ujjain Branch line.
between Jhansi to Manikpur Branch line.
between Jhansi to Cawnpore Main line
between Cawnpore to Banda Branch line.
between Katni to Bina Branch line.
between Bina to Kotah Branch line.

No tenders will be considered unless accompanied by payment equivalent to 10 per cent of the amount of tenders.

Full particulars as to quantities at each station will be given on application to:—

D. W. KENNEDY,
Divisional Engineer,
G.I.P. Railway, Jhansi.
22431

THE AKOTE COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING CO., LTD.

22ND DIVIDEND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of Rs. 30 per share free of Income-tax for the year ending 30th June, 1924, has been sanctioned by the shareholders at their 34th Annual General Meeting held on 6th January, 1925, and the same will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company on and after 2nd February, 1925, between 12—30 and 3—30 p.m. (S.T.) on week days and from 12—30 to 2—30 p.m. (S.T.) on Saturday.

The Dividend Warrants will be issued either on production of the Share Certificates or on making an application in writing to the Agents.

V. J. VARDE and CO.,
Agents.
Registered Office.
137, Esplanade Road, Fort.
Bombay, 6th January, 1925. 22439

PUBLIC NOTICES.

KARACHI MUNICIPALITY.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of an ASSISTANT ENGINEER FOR ROADS on Rs. 250—10—400 plus Rs. 35 Motor Cycle Allowance.

Candidate should be a fully qualified engineer having obtained a diploma or a degree of a recognized College. He should have a practical experience at least for 5 years, especially in modern road construction of a large City.

Selected Candidate will be on probation for one year and on confirmation will have to produce medical certificate of fitness. He will be governed by the pension and leave rules in force.

Applications should be accompanied by a Chronological Summary of practical experience and copies of testimonials which will not be returned. No joining expenses will be paid.

Applications should reach undersigned not later than 2nd February.

J. N. SETNA,
Executive Engineer,
Karachi Municipality.

Municipal Office,
Karachi,
Dated, 2nd January, 1925. 22437

GENUINE LINSEED OILS.

AWARDED BRONZE MEDAL at the Paris Exhibition 1906.
AWARDED GOLD MEDAL at the Indian Industrial Exhibitions, 1898, 1900, 1901 and 1924.

Manufactured by
THE GOUREPORE COY., LTD., CALCUTTA.

Contractors to: The Military & Public Works Departments, State Railways, and All large consumers throughout India, the East and other Colonies.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
19788 Agents.

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay for the year ending 31st March, 1926, for all or any of the following schedules on the dates mentioned against them.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant upto 1 p.m. (B.T.)

MONDAY, 2nd March, 1925.

Schedule No.	Description	Tender Deposit.
301	Bed sheets	Rs. 100
302	Blankets	,, 100
303	Cloth Bandage	,, 50
304	Cloth Mackintosh and Oil and rubber sheeting	,, 100
305	Cloth pieces and ready made articles	,, 150
306	Sundry hand made articles	,, 400

MONDAY, 16th March, 1925.

401	Uniform for Havildars and peons	Rs. 500
402	Uniform Inspectorial staff	,, 400
403	Uniform Fire Brigade	,, 200
404	Uniform Menial staff	,, 300
405	Boots and putt'es	,, 300
406	Misc. Articles such as buttons, caps, helmets, phetas, pugrees, etc.	,, 300

MONDAY, 23rd March, 1925.

501	Galvanized pipes	Rs. 400
502	Galvanized fittings	,, 400
503	Ferrules, cocks, taps, etc.	,, 700

Tenders and contract specification etc., forms will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned who will on application give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner.
KAIKHOSHRO N. R. RANINA,
Storekeeper,
Bombay Municipality.

Storekeeper's Office,
DeLisle Road,
Post Jacob Circle,
Bombay, No. 11. 22427

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the hire by the Municipality of four or more 2-Ton Petrol or Electric Lorries for refuse removal will be received up to 1 p.m. (B.T) on the 20th day of January, 1925.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the Deputy Executive Engineer, Mechanical Branch, Municipal Workshops, Foras Road, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.
22406

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

SALE OF G. I. P. BUILDINGS AT POONA.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase, including demolition of material and clearing site of one 2 storied bungalow known as "National Hotel" and outhouses near the Poona Station as shown on Plan (which can be inspected in the Office of District Engineer, "Construction," Loco Offices, Parel, and Resident Engineer "Construction" Poona).

The successful tenderer will be required to pay on acceptance the full amount of tender and to deposit a sum of Rs. 500 (Rupees Five Hundred only) as a guarantee that the site will be cleared within SIX WEEKS from the date of the acceptance of tender, failing which the deposit as well as any material remaining on the ground will be forfeited.

All tenders must be addressed to the Superintending Engineer, Bombay District and Works, Loco Offices, Parel, and marked "TENDERS FOR POONA REMODELLING" and should reach the undersigned not later than 15th January, 1925.

The Superintending Engineer does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender or to assign any reason for non-acceptance of a tender.

T. FRASER,
Ag. Superintending Engineer,
Bombay District and Works
Parel, 2nd January, 1925. 22425

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS (Indian Branch.)

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that consequent upon the Amalgamation of the Society of Architects with the Royal Institute of British Architects, the Branch in India automatically ceases to exist as from the 17th day of December 1924.

J. A. MACDONALD,
SOHRAB F. BHAROOCHA
Honry. Secretaries and Treasurers.
22434

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

UNDER instructions from Mr. Taherally M. Kajiji, the Special Commissioner appointed by the Order of the High Court in Suit No. 5146 of 1923 (Yousufally Abdulhussein vs. Bai Amtubai and others) NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons claiming any debts or dues against the estate of late Jivaji Khanbhai, of Bombay, Borah Mohamedan Inhabitant are hereby requested to submit any such claims, debts or dues to the said Mr. Taherally M. Kajiji at the Receiver's Office at Alice Building, Hornby Road, within a fortnight from the date of this notice. Any claims submitted after the expiration of the said period will not be entertained.

Bombay, 5th January, 1925.
CHITNIS, KANGA & MAZAGONWALLA.
Attorneys-at-Law.
22424

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. DAMODER DEVJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, Lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Gavthan land or ground with the messuages tenements, dwelling houses or Chawls, standing thereon situate, lying and being at Ghatkoper in the Thana District in the Registration Sub-District at Kurla, containing by admeasurement 2434 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Ghatkoper Municipal Numbers, 25, 26, 26A and no number in respect of the fourth Chawl which is recently built and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by common Wall and beyond that partly by the property of Chandulal Manilal and Tulsidas Vallabhdas and partly by the property of the widow of Frances Phillip Pirel, on or towards the West by common wall and beyond that partly by the property of Parmanand Keshavji and partly by the property of Jamnadas Lakhmidas Modi and partly by the property of Dayaldas Haridas on or towards the North by common wall and beyond that by the property of Chaturbhuj Tewandas and on or towards the South by public passage and which said premises are occupied by the Vendor and his tenants.

Dated this 5th day of January 1925.
MULLA & MULLA.
Purchasers Attorneys.
22433

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No. 20521.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 CASES ENAMELLED CHAMBER POTS, 2 CASES ENAMELLED BASINS, 2 CASES ENAMELLED WALL SOAP DISHES, 3 CASES ENAMELLED BUCKETS AND 1 CRATE EARTHENWARE.

By the order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of the following defaulting indentors Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 12th January, 1925, at 2—30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

(1) On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentors Messrs. Joosub Jaffer and Co.:—

1 Cases enamelled Chamber pots size 20/24 c.m. each containing 6 dozens, Case Nos. 134/137.

2 Cases enamelled Basins, size 42/45 c.m., each containing 6 dozens, case Nos. 138/139.

2 Cases enamelled Wall Soap dishes, size 16 c.m. each containing 25 dozens, case Nos. 140/141.

1 Case enamelled Buckets, size 28/30 c.m each containing 3 dozens; case No. 142.

2 Cases enamelled buckets, size 28/30 c.m., each containing 6 dozens, case Nos. 143/144.

(2) On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentors Mr. T. A. Rangwalla:—

1 Crate Earthenware per S.S. "Castalia."

N.B.—A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF SURPLUS MEDICAL STORES.

Under instructions from the Officer-in-Charge Government Medical Stores Depot, Bombay, Messrs. MENESSE and CO., will sell by Public Auction at the Medical Stores Depot, Bellasis Road, opposite Byculla Club, the undermentioned goods on the following dates:—

THURSDAY, THE 15TH JANUARY, 1925 AT 10 A. M.

Drugs, Chemicals, Laboratory Appliances and Dressings, Dental Articles etc. Complete Medical Equipment of two sections of an Indian General Hospital.

WEDNESDAY, THE 28TH JANUARY, 1925 AT 10-30 A. M.

Surgical and Veterinary Instruments and Appliances.

MONDAY, THE 16TH FEBRUARY, 1925, AT 10-30 A. M.

Field Medical Equipment and Dressings.

If the sales are not completed on the dates notified, it will continue as long as may be necessary. Cash will be required on the lot being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND RARE PIECES OF FURNITURE MADE BY WIMBRIDGE, ROBERTS, OIL PRINTS, VASES FIGURES, ETC.

On SUNDAY, the 8th February next at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Napeansea Road at Sir Pherozeshah Mehta's Bungalow, very valuable and handsome and rare pieces of furniture and fancy goods, rica solid silver vases and centre pieces, best silver plateware, best English porcelainware, large and small drawing room cabinets by Wimbridge, fancy mojdica bronze, Parsian marble and Buhl figures and ornaments, rich porcelain tea, breakfast and dinner sets, jardineers with mirror back, very rich artistic oil painting, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, old chinaware and vases, set of Encyclopedia Britanica, revolving bookstands, tables, teapoys by Wimbridge and Ruberts, one very rare and old French "Buhl" Chiffonier inlaid with brass and gold with a set of bronze vases and clock to match and many other rare and rica articles being the surplus furniture etc, belonging to late Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, Kt.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, NEXT TO THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD., AND THE BOMBAY CLUB AND OPPOSITE TO THE CURRENCY BANK.

Suit No. 44 of 1923.
Bank of India, Ltd. vs. M. Nagersath Sons and another.

Under instructions from the Commissioner, High Court and pursuant to the directions contained in the decree absolute for sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 22nd day of October, 1923, and the Judge's Order made herein on the 9th June, 1924, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on THURSDAY, the 8th January, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following very valuable landed property.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Government leasehold land situate, lying and being on the West side of Rampart Row, on the Esplanade within the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 16799, and New Survey No. 8433 and containing by admeasurement 1,232 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Navibai, widow of Kallanji Ludha, on or towards the East by Rampart Row as aforesaid, on or towards the West by the Elden Road, on or towards the South by the property of Nursee Dharmaji and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Kasturbhai Manibhai and Co., together with the buildings edifices and structures built 24 and 11 C 15.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe, Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PARBHADEVI ROAD.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in suit No. 2251 of 1924 (Haji Ali Mahomed vs. Haji Mahomed and another) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Government Pension and Tax Land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate lying and being at Parbhadevi Road outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement (288) square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 468-374, New Nos. 1A1/4270, 4118, and Survey Nos. 559/761 and New Survey No. 2A/1698 assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "G" Ward No. 2983 (2) and Street No. 448 A. and bounded as follows that is to say on the East by the said Parbhadevi Road on the West and North by the property of Jamshed Khodaram Irani and on the South by the Standard Mill.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Pocha and Co. or to the undersigned.

ON SATURDAY, the 10th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms the quantity of Grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

By order of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes. 177 Bundles superior brass Eyelet rings.

2 Two wheeled carts.
1 second hand rubber tyred Vis-a-Vis.
1 second hand rubber tyred English Brougham.
1 second hand rubber tyred Canoe Victoria.
1 Arab horse quite in harness.
1 Rangoon Pegu Pony strong and speedy, 6 years.
1 Dort motor car 4 cylinder 5 seater 20 H.P. in good running order No. B 7863.

BENNETT & CO.,

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS
Telephone No. 25152

BONA-FIDE SALE.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO RAJAS LOVERS OF ARTISTIC FURNITURE AND PRIVATE BUYERS TO SECURE WELL-MADE ARTISTIC HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE BILLIARD TABLE, MOTOR CARS ETC.

AUCTION SALE on SUNDAY, the 11th day of January, 1925, at 10—30 a.m. (S.T.)

Auction Sale of specially made-to-order complete suite of dining, drawing and bedroom artistic furniture by Benjamin, Robert, and Wimbridge, real mahoganized canteen cutlery case, marble figures, pedestals, with electric fittings, rich table ornaments, electric hall chandeliers clocks, one full size billiard table, complete with full accessories, Godrej's steel safe, 2 motor cars, and one 3 H.P. motor cycle, etc. etc.

Messrs. MISTRY and CO., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 11th day of January, 1925, at 10—0 a.m. (S.T.) at Nepean Sea Road, opp. Mr. J. Gazdar's Bungalow, Malabar Hill, artistic household furniture by Robert, Benjamin and Wimbridge, comprising sliding dining table, arm chair, mirror back side boards, glass cupboards, oil paintings, with rich frames rich upholstered drawing room suites, made-to-order hall jardineer stands, cabinets, by Benjamin, book cases, silk tapestry lined sofa, cabinets, sofa artistic marble statues, figures and pedestals, electric hall chandeliers, brass bronze figures with electric fittings, Godrej's fire proof safe, full size billiard table, clocks, large China jars, mahoganised single bedsteads, handsome mirror door almyrahs, dressing and washing tables, meatsafe, cupboard, 2 American motor cars and one 3 H.P. motor cycle, etc.

Property on view and catalogues to be published.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Digitized with financial assistance from Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
THE FINEST THEATRE IN THE EAST

TO-NIGHT 6, 8 and 10.

THE HOUND OF THE BASKERVILLES

Introducing the greatest Detective in Fiction
SHERLOCK HOLMES.

A picture version of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's famous story, in which Eille Norwood surpasses himself as Sherlock Holmes.

One of the longest and most thrilling Adventures of that World-famous detective.

The story of a ghostly hound, and of the villain who used it to suit his own murderous ends.

The night scenes on Dartmoor must be seen to be believed they are unique.

PATHE GAZETTE
PATHE PICTORIAL
SHOOT STRAIGHT
(Comedy)

Prices: Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, Re. 1 As. 8, As. 4 (including Tax.)

BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 A. M. and 1 P. M. and 5 P. M. and 11 P. M.

EMPIRE THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
"THE FAMOUS MRS. FAIR".
With MYRTLE STEDMAN.

EMPRESS THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
"FIGHTING FOR GOLD"
With TOM MIX.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
Girgaum, Tram Terminus.
To-night and this week
A Shree Krishna Production
NAVALSHA HIRJEE
from a popular Gujrati legend
Featuring Mohan Lalaji.
Time and prices as usual

IMPERIAL
Presents
TO-NIGHT and during this Week
The First Gorgeous production produced by
THE INDIAN PICTURES CORPORATION
"LIGHT Of The DECCAN"
A Thrilling Historical Romance,
Daily four shows:—
at 5-15, 7-0, 8-45, and 10-30 P.M.
Extra shows:—
on Sat., Sunday and Holiday at 3-30 P.M.

GANDHARV NATAK MANDALI.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAD OF BARODA.
GRANT ROAD
NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
WEDNESDAY, 7th January, 1925, Night (P. M. 8-30)
MRUCCHAKATIK
SATURDAY, 10th January, 1925, Night (P. M. 8-30)
MUKANAYAK
SUNDAY, 11th January, 1925, day (P.M.3Noona
SWAYAMWAR

"WONDERFUL FORETELLING."
Wonderful future events for 1 year with full Character Delineation costs Re. 1 only 5 years' reading Rs. 3. Send time and date of birth or time of writing. Apply to—The Eastern Astrological Hall, Vizagapatam, B. N. R.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
LAST THREE NIGHTS. TO-NIGHT 6 & 9-30 P.M.
BY ARRANGEMENT WITH MADAN THEATRES LTD.
CARTER THE GREAT
The World's Greatest Magician and HIS COMPANY in an Entertainment unparalleled in this or any other time!
CUTTING A LIVE WOMAN IN HALVES.
EVELYN MAXWELL
The Psychic Marvel
In her Remarkable and Uncanny Demonstrations of Thought-Transference and Mental Telepathy
Booking at Theatre from 3-30 P. M.
CHILDREN'S MATINEE NEXT FRIDAY at 6 P.M.
Half price to children to all parts except gallery.

UNIVERSAL PICTURE TO-NIGHT
"HIGH SPEED"
5 Reels-featuring the popular
HERBERT RAWLINSON
in a very comic hilarious Photodrama. It is one continuous laugh from the beginning upto the end. The Programme includes a 2-Reel Century Comedy. "Checking Out" featuring Harry Sweet and his dog pal: Also the International News:
TO-NIGHT :—5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P.M. (S. T.)
WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

WELLINGTON
TO-NIGHT THIS WEEK!
A SUPERB UNIVERSAL JEWEL DRAMA
"WINE"
7 Reels-with an all Star Cast
THE PICTURE OF THE HOUR—HIGH PROOF ENTERTAINMENT
Life! Love! Suspense!
Truly, you have never seen a Picture like this!
The Programme includes a Comedy,
TO-NIGHT 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 P. m. (S. T)
THE LIFT
Is Available for Box, Sofa and First Class Ticket holders,
WELLINGTON
CINEMA—DHOBI TALAO.

NEEM OIL (MARGOSA) PREPARATIONS
MANUFACTURED BY
THE CALCUTTA CHEMICAL CO., LTD.
Margosoap— An Antiseptic Soap having better properties than Carbolic and other Medicated Soaps. No corrosive action on skin. Can be used as a Toilet Soap as well
Marguentum— For itches and other skin diseases. This Ointment following the use of Margosoap is most effective.
Margofrice— Neem Dental Powder. No bitter taste. Regular use will prevent Pyorrhea, Carics, Spongy gums, etc.
Margosia Toilet Powder— An ideal dusting powder for face and skin.
Supplies can be had from:—
THE POPULAR PHARMACY,
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY
Branch;—
Sandhurst Road, GIRGAUM.
Phone No. 4784.

BEST THAT YOU CAN SELECT AS PRESENT
ASK FOR ORIGINAL GENUINE
Star Brand Mango Pulp.
The only delicious Indian fruit pulp of great food value and
HIGHEST PURITY
REFUSE ALL IMITATIONS. SOLD EVERYWHERE
WHOLESALE:
PATELL LIMITED
151, CHUCKLA STREET, BOMBAY, 3

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 6.
Oostacappelle, Vumsteen, Antwerp.
Barjora, Sammuel, Busreh.
Mirzapore, Jones, London.
Nurjehan, Elliot, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 7.
City of Canterbury, Bremner, Liverpool via Karachi.
Capo di Monti, Cafiero, Genoa.
Arsa, Bartoli, Karachi.
Bandra, Lindon, Busreh.

LOADING.

Dec. 6.
Steamer Leominster for Antwerp.
S S Oostacappelle:—The steamer Oostacappelle, 333 tons, Captain L Vumsteen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Antwerp, with ballast.
S S Barjora:—The B I S N Co's steamer Barjora, 1908 tons, Captain W Sammuel, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.
S S Mirzapore:—The P and O S N Co's steamer Mirzapore, 4155 tons, Captain Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday from London with a general cargo.
S S Nurjehan:—The T M Co's steamer Nurjehan, 3379 tons, Captain Elliott, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.
S S City of Canterbury:—The City Line steamer City of Canterbury, 5381 tons, Captain D M Bremner, will sail to-day from harbour for Liverpool via Karachi, with a general cargo.
S S Capo di Monti:—The M Italiana steamer Capo di Monti, 3540 tons, Captain V Cafiero, will sail to-day from harbour for Genoa, with a general cargo.
S S Bandra:—The B I S N Co's steamer Bandra, 1877 tons, Captain J Lindon, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(TUESDAY, January 6, 1925.)
ALEXANDRA DOCK.
Shed.
1 Khandalla 3300 Durban, 7/1, M M & Co.
2 Narkunda, 9705, London, 17/1, M M & Co.
3 Sturmfels, 3834, K'chi, 9/1, L Edwards Ld.
7 Olympia 3266 L'pool, 8/1 Graham & Co.
11 Aquileia, 4203, Genoa, 15/1, L Triestino.
12 Somerton, 3139, K'chi, N.F., F F Campbell and Co.
12a Silurus, 1290, N.F. N.F. M Supdt. B P T.
13 Stakesby, 2906, U Kingdom, 20/1, T M and Co.
15 Frankenfels 4007 Hull, 12/1 T M & Co.
17 Bell View 2794 Hull, 10/1, K N & Co.
VICTORIA DOCK.
2 Arsa, 3428, K'chi, 7/1, T M and Co.
7 Cl. Macilwaith 2928, C Ports 9/1, J & Co.
8 Honolulu Maru, 3541, Kobe, 8/1, O S Kaisha.
9 Altai Maru, 4847, Kobe, 11/1, O S Kaisha.
15 Barjora, 1998, P Gulf, 15/1, M M and Co.
PRINCES DOCK.
A Vasna, 2043, Basra, 9/1, M M & Co.
B Jalavijaya, 2297, R'goon, 10/1, S S N Co.
D & E Borneo Maru, 4264, Japan, 10/1, O S Kaisha
F Gazana, 3191, K'chi, 8/1, M M and Co.
N Alipore, 3241, Japan, 9/1, M M and Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Mooltan due about 9th January, Agent P and O Co.
Naldera due about 16th January, Agent P and O Co.
Naldera due about 23rd January Agent, P and O Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 30th January, Agent P and O Co.
Maloja due about, 6th February, Agent and O S N Co.
Devanha due about 13th February, Agent P & O S N Co.
Mantua due about 20th February, Agent P & O S N Co.
Caledonia due about 27th February, Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.
Naringa due about 12th January, Agent M M & Co.
Morvada due about 26th January, Agent M M and Co.
Mirzapore due about 7th January, Agent M M & Co.
Mandala due about 9th February, Agent M M Co.
Domala due about 23rd February, Agent M M Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Castalia due about 7th January, Agent Graham T Co.
City of London due about 10th January, Agent K N Co.
Tarantia due about 25th January, Agent Graham T Co.
Clan Macilwraith due about 8th January, Agent J F Co.
Clan Macferlane (not fixed), Agent J F Co.
Clan Macneil (not fixed), Agent J F Co.
Clan Keith (not fixed), Agent J F Co.
City of Newcastle due about 10th January, Agent K N Co.
City of Exeter due about 1st February, Agent K N Co.
Scindia due about 11th February, Agent Graham T. Co.
City of Paris, due about 12th February, Agent K N Co.
City of Simla, about about 23rd February Agent K N Co.
S S Massilia due about 25th February, Agent Graham T Co.

FROM HULL.
Othello due about 13th January, Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.
Axenfels due about 11th January, Agent L Edwards.
Liebenfels due about 9th January, Agent L Edward.
Birkenfels due about 21st January, Agent L Edward.
Wartenfels due about 31st January, Agent L Edward.

FROM GOTHENBURG.
Ceylon due about 20th January, Agent Graham T Co.
Nippon due about 12th February, Agent Graham T Co.
Frogner due about 8th January, Agent Graham T Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.
Konderkerk due about 7th January, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Streefkerk, due about 29th January, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Sommelsdijk due about 15th February, Agent, E D Sassoon Co.
Andijk due about 4th March, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.
Chera due about 19th January, Agent L T Co.
Pilsna due about 18th January, Agent L T Co.
Salina due about 12th January, Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.
Genoa due about 31st January, Agent M. Italiana.
Gonge due about 10th January, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Itarso due about 22nd January, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.
Comeric due about 12th January, Agent R. F Campbell Co.
Romeo due about 22nd January, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Egremont due about 9th Janlary, Agent Volkart Bros.

FROM KOBE.
Sado Maru due about 7th January, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Atago Maru due about 7th January, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Sumatra Maru due about 10th January Agent O S Kaisha.
Muroran Maru due about 11th January; Agent N Y Kaisha.
Tokushima Maru due about 15th January N Y Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.
Soudan due about 11th January, Agnt P and O Co.
Sicilia due about 8th February, Agent P and O S N Co.
Dongola due about 18th February, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.
Karoa due about 10th January, Agent M M Co.
Karagola due about 24th January, Agent M M Co.
Karapara due about 7th February, Agent M M Co.

EXPORTS.

Dec. 6.
S S City of Canterbury for Liverpool:—110 bales wool, K Esmail; 350 bales cotton waste city, 2178 cwts maize, Ralli Bros; 300 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co Ltd; 250 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 85 bales wool, G Jethanand.
S S Stukesby for Leith:—400 cwts linseed oil cake, L Ebramji.
S S Frankenfels for Hull:—4840 cwts cotton seed, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd; 6000 cwts cotton seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 5005 cwts myrabollams, P Mathradas and Co Ltd.
For Antwerp:—110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.
S S Aquileia for Genoa:—110 bales cotton, Vardhman Bros Ltd; 55 bales cotton, Arjan Khimji and Co; 220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 2 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 215 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha Ltd; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 220 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.
S S Narkunda for London:—4000 cwts linseed, Strauss and Co Ltd; 143 cwts crude asbestos, Thos Cook and Son; 5000 cwts wheat, 5000 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd; 5500 cwts myrabollams, C Jivanlal and Co; 8 bales woollen carpets and rugs, 8 cases cotton, printed cloth, 12 bales woollen carpets, 8 bales numdahs embroidery, 3 bales cotton numdahs, Cox and King's Shipping A Ltd; 4 pots ginger grass oil, Volkart Bros; 301 cwts almonds, M G Shirazi; 334 casks wet salted goat skins, E A Abdul Rahman and Co; 8000 cwts linseed, 6500 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros; 148 cwts almonds, H M S Shushtry.
S S Sturmfels for Antwerp:—110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.
For Hamburg:—41 bales goat hair, Haji N and Haji Eisa; 1375 cwts groundnut oil cake, L Ebramji; 5 bundles lamb skins for furs, Grindlay and Co Ltd; 35 cwts apricot kernels, Tamboli and Co; 90 cwts groundnut oil cake, N V Velmahomed; 468 bales cotton fly, N Dattatraya; 110 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd; 220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 112 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 55 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.
S S Bellview for Hull:—1247 cwts myrabollams, F F Campbell and Co Ltd.
S S Olympia for Liverpool:—10 bales wool, Haji N and Haji Eisa; 58 bales wool, C Ramswarup; 20 bales wool, C Ghanashamdas; 130 bales wool, V Oomersey; 20 cwts curry powder, M Poonjiaji and Sons; 85 bales wool, G Jethanand; 50 bales cotton waste, 55 bales cotton fly oily, Khimji Visram and Co; 100 bales wool, B Harbham and Co; 6 bales wool, G Sadhuram; 12 bales wool, H Raungopal; 225 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co Ltd; 105 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 44 cwts oil sediments, N V Velmahomed; 8 bales wool, Cox and King's Shipping A Ltd; 50 bales cotton waste, B Meyer and Co.
For Marseilles:—100 bales cotton fly, N Dattatraya; 20 bales wool, Shamji Mal; 100 cwts cashewnut, K Purshottam.
For Barcelona:—100 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co Ltd.
S S Altai Maru for Kobe:—700 bales cotton, Ozu Burin and Co Ltd; 1500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd; 1000 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha Ltd; 1000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.
For Osaka:—300 bales cotton, Ozu Burin and Co Ltd; 1000 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.
S S Alipore for Kobe:—200 bales cotton, G V Lanke; 100 bales cotton, N Manilal and Co; 1600 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.
For Nagoya:—600 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd; 500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.
For Yokkaichi:—1000 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd; 500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.
For Osaka:—400 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.
S S Honolulu Maru for Osaka:—500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.
For Kobe:—1000 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.
S S Borneo Maru for Hongkong:—100 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co Ltd.
For Osaka:—1000 bales cotton, Ozu Burin and Co Ltd; 1000 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.
For Kobe:—1500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd; 1000 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha Ltd; 930 bales cotton, N Futehally and Co.
S S Sardinia for Kobe:—28 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros Ltd; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
For Osaka:—100 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd; 800 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

IMPORTS.

Dec. 6.
S S Japan from Hamburg, Agents Graham's Trading Co Ltd:—200 casks lubricating oil, 200 casks white oil, 100 casks mercury oil, 40 casks chrome alum, 103 casks 224 cases colours, 20 cases nails, 67 cases brass circles, 42 cases 430 bundles brass sheets, 18 bundles copper rods, 2151 bundles tubes, 100 bundles yellow metal sheets, 425 bundles yellow metal squares, 310 packages 47 cases hurricane lamps, 657 cases hollow glass, 310 casts slate tables, 15 cases ribbons, 50 cases rivets, 68 cases iron ware, 18 cases buttons, 75 cases wire nails, 60 cases aloes, 31 cases enamelled ware, 22 cases hosiery, 50 cases salammoniac bricks, 1900 cases spirits, 15 cases wine, 170 cases beer, 25 cases carbonate of ammonia, 105 cases 490 bales paper, 100 cases 11 crates empty bottles, 42 crates asbestos mill boards, 40 kegs barium nitrate powder, 799 pieces steel plates, 100 coils iron wire, 50 kegs 100 barrels borax, 55 drums chloride of zinc, 272 drums magnesium chloride, 750 D/bags Epsom salt, 164 D/bags caraway seed.
From Antwerp:—1103 cases window glass, 32 casks wire nails, 79 cases champaigne, 70 cases ink, 17 cases wire netting, 42 cases paper, 63 cases syrup, 35 cases tacks, 25 cases playing cards, 12 cases copper wire, 20 cases 34 kegs colours, 25 packages tiles, 59 crates asbestos sheets, 15 bags 100 D/bags bolts and nuts, 238 reels 100 coils wire, 1599 pieces steel plates, 959 pieces tees, 156 pieces beams, 42615 pieces 9723 bundles steel bars, 11101 bundles steel rods, 4129 bundles hoops, 767 drums sodium sulphide, 500 cases 1639 bundles steel sheets, 221 bundles 75 pieces tubes, 92 pieces joists, 1249 pieces 721 bundles angles.
From Christiania:—849 bales paper, 470 bundles planned boards, 2959 kegs 25 cases nails, 125 cases matches, 75 cases preserves.
From Gothenburg:—75 bales sulphite pulp, 375 bales paper, 506 pieces aspen wood, 2940 bundles box boards, 3367 bundles planned boards, 287 packages 1591 kegs 127 cases nails, 375 cases matches.
S S Clan Alpine from Manchester, Agents James Finlay and Co Ltd:—7 crates 84 bales paper, 262 bales old newspaper, 45 bales 140 cases cotton yarn, 375 cases 109 bales cotton piece-goods, 149 bales 252 cases cottons, 200 cases beer, 32 cases toilet soap, 30 cases palm oil soap, 35 cases common soap, 3578 bundles hoops, 60 kegs alisarine, 36 barrels tallow, 100 D/bags farina, 32 D/bags starch.
From Glasgow:—98 bales paper, 182 bales old newspaper, 57 bales 160 cases cotton piece-goods, 22 cases cottons, 1746 cases whisky, 20 cases wine, 40 D/bags maize starch, 80 D/bags fire clay, 153 D/bags rivets, 14 casks boric acid, 45 pieces steel sheets, 500 stone ware acid jars, 1270 pipes.
From Newport:—39 bales paper, 4956 plates hard spelter, 1314 boxes tin plates, 5615 bundles galvanized sheets, 49 pipes, 491 wrappers black circles.
From Genoa:—22 cases cotton tissues, 110 cases vermouth, 50 cases wine, 13 cases cotton goods, 10 cases colour.
From Liverpool:—1000 bags soda ash, 2 barrels mineral lubricating grease, 51 cylinders chlorine, 2115 baxes 500 cases common soap, 25 cases ginger ale, 50 cases corn syrup, 72 cases toilet soap, 70 cases enamelled plates, 30 cases jams, 80 sk cases bottles, 171 sk cases tiles, 20 D/bags rivets, 4341 bundles hoops, 1960 bundles steel sheets, 127 bundles steel circles, 19 boxes tin plates, 1437 casks china clay, 320 bundles galvanized sheets, 136 casks red lead, 40 kegs muriate of ammonia, 28 barrels borax, 22 drums chloride zinc, 20 drums paint, 160 drums izal, 1106 drums bleaching powder, 267 drums caustic soda, 441 drums sodium sulphide, 134 plates, 700 bends, 700 traps.
S S Bamora from Dubai, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co:—54 bundles specie, 2 tins pearls, 41 bags mother of pearl shells, 5 bundles sharkins.
From Muscat:—4 bundles specie, 303 bags sardines, 234 bags 49 boxes dates, 175 crates pomegranates.
From Busrah:—18 Nos. old lead, 30 baskets 329 bundles dates, 42 bags scrap brass, 30 bags almonds.
From Bushire:—180 bags gum, 380 bags almond kernels.
From Henjam:—18 bundles sharkins.
From Bunder Abbas:—10 bundles attari, 75 bags raisins, 18 cases 85 jottas assofoetida.
From Jask:—1197 bags matoots.
From Gwadur:—60 bundles fish.
From Pasni:—13 bundles mats.
From Karachi:—136 bags rice.
S S Baudra from Busreh, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co:—25 gas cylinders (empty), 501 bags mash, 59 bags old scrap brass, 10 bags 649 baskets 217 bundles dates.
From Koweit:—66 bundles specie.
From Bushire:—8 bundles specie, 401 bags almond kernels, 17 bags gum, 95 cases almonds.
From Bahrein:—333 bundles specie, 2 tins pearls.
From Linga:—18 bundles specie.
From Bunder Abbas:—4 bundles specie.
From Muscat:—17 bundles specie, 59 crates pomegranates, 547 bags 552 boxes dates, 418 bags sardines.
S S Khandalla from Durban, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co:—1367 tons coal, 40 bars silver, 183 boxes fine gold, 270 bags W extracts.
From Delagoa Bay:—6 tusks ivory.
From Daressalam:—2 boxes specie, 329 bales cotton, 16 bundles old copper, 60 bundles old brass, 173 tusks 55 pieces ivory, 35 pipes.
From Zanzibar:—2 cases silver coins, 3 cases T shells, 101 bags betelnuts, 32 bales C stems, 2318 bales cloves, 4 cases 49 tusks ivory.
From Mombassa:—1015 bales cottons, 271 pieces logs, 5 pieces 306 tusks ivory, 37 cases gum copal, 10 bundles goat skins, 240 bags potatoes, 313 bags bark.
S S Chanda from Rangoon, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co:—28 pieces block tin, 5506 pieces teak sleepers, 5078 pieces planks, 1772 pieces teak squares, 95813 pieces 17216 bundles scantlings, 14 bundles jute tarpoline cut-pieces, 15 tusks ivory, 382 cases cutch, 23 cases indigo, 26 bags chola, 262 bags cotton seed, 26 bags beans, 31438 bags rice.
S S Innaren from Natal, Agents D E Sandeman:—6606 tons coal.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, January, 5.

Means of observations taken at 5 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.		29.899 inches.
Temperature of Air	.. ..	75.3 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	..	67.4 "
Dew Point	.. .. ..	62.3 "
Relative humidity of Air	..	65% "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	..	0.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	..	83.0 "
Minimum do. do.	..	69.3 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		N, NW, NNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	.. ..	163 miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.	Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.
	Jan.									
Tu.	6	8	47	24	11	6	3	8	21	8
		22	17	26	8		14	51	17	11
W.	7	9	36	25	0	7	3	55	21	4
		22	47	27	5		15	38	17	6
Th.	8	10	38	25	4	8	4	36	20	1
		23	21	28	0		16	8	17	8
Fri.	9	10	56	25	7	9	5	14	20	2
		23	50	28	5		16	41	16	7
Sat.	10	14	58	26	5	10	0	48	19	4
		8	18	25	3		14	2	18	5
Sun.	11	6	36	25	4	11	0	27	21	4
		20	25	25	3		13	18	18	5
M.	12	0	52	29	0	12	6	55	19	1
		12	40	26	3		18	21	16	5

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Jan 7 (Wed) Sunrise 7h. 14m. Sunset 6h. 16m
Jan. 8 (Thurs) Sunrise 7h. 14m. Sunset 6h. 17m.
Jan. 9 (Fri) Sunrise 7h. 14m. Sunset 6h. 17m.
Jan 10 (Sat) Sunrise 7h 14m; Sunset 6h 18m.
Jan 11 (Sun) Sunrise 7h 14m; Sunset 6h 18m.

Baliwalla & Home
BOMBAY.
279, Hornby Road (Opp. Whiteaway) & 219, Kalbadevi Road.
SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
MANUFACTURERS OF THE
KRYPTOK, TORIC, CROOKES AND OTHER COMPLICATED OPTHALMIC LENSES,
AWARDED SEVERAL GOLD MEDALS.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 6.

B C RATE—
Bak's selling T T 1/5 7/8
Bank's selling D D 1/5 29/32
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/4
Bank's buying T T 1/6
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/32
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 640
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 690
Bank's buying D D Frcs 680
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 108
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 103
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs 158¼
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 217½
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 158½
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 281
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.76 1/2
London—Paris Frcs 88.55
London—Switzerland Frcs 24.30
London—Brussels Frcs 95.70
London—Rome Liras 113.00.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Quiet market.

Exchange market closed easy with sellers for ready T T at 1s. 5 31/32d.

London, Jan. 5.

Tele Transgers 1/6 1/16. Quiet.
Bar Gold £4.7.4. Quiet.
Bar Silver Spot 32 5/16. Quiet.

London, Jan. 5.

Rentes 3 p.c. 49 1/4.
Bar Silver (Spot) 32 5/16.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 32 5/16.
Closing Tone of Silver:—India and China buying. Quiet.
Interest day to day loans 2 3/4.
Interest 7 days market loans 2 3/4.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 p.c. since 5/7/23.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, January 6.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 31/32
Bank Demand	1/6
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1/6 9/32
Fcs. Demand	..
American Dollars	281
Hongkong Dollars	158 1/2
Shanghai	217 1/2
Japan	108 1/4
Singapore	158 1/2

Market Steady.

READY AND FORWARD.

Bombay, Jan. 6.

Bank's selling T T ready 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying T T ready 1/6 1/32
Bank's selling T T February 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying T T February 1/6 1/32
Bank's selling T T March 1/5 15/16
Bank's buying T T March 1/6
Bank's selling T T April 1/5 7/8
Bank's buying T T April 1/5 31/32
Bank's selling T T May 1/5 13/16
Bank's buying T T May 1/5 29/32
Bank's selling T T June 1/5 3/4
Bank's buying T T June 1/5 27/32

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES—MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Jan. 5.

Stockholm	17.73
Christiania	31.39
Amsterdam	11.75
Switzerland	24.46
Prague	158.50

London, Jan. 5.

Exchange on London in:—
Paris 88.60.
Germany 20.045.000 M.

New York, Jan. 5.

Demand Bills 4.76.37.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Jan. 5.

Discount Bank Bills:—
3 M/st 3 3/4.
Indian 6 M/st 4.
Discount Fine Trade Bills:—
3 M/st 4 1/4.
6 M/st 4 3/4.
Rentes 5 p.c. 20.

Bombay, Jan. 6.

LONDON DISCOUNTS—
Three months 4 per cent.
Six months 4½ per cent
Bank of England rate 4 per cent.
MONEY—
Call 3 per cent.
One month 3½ per cent.
Three months 4½ per cent
Six months 5½ per cent.
TONE OF MONEY MARKET—
Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 6 per cent.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Jan. 5.

Funding Loan 4 p.c. 1960/90 £89—1/8.
Victory Bonds 4 p.c. £92 3/4 —1/4.
War Loan 5 p.c. 1929/47 £101 3/4 —1/16.
Conversion Loan £77 5/8 plus 1/8.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 p.c. £101 1/4 unchgd.
Indian Loan 7 p.c. £116 unchgd.
Consols 2 1/2 p.c. 57 1/2 —1/4.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 p.c. 49 nominal unchgd.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 p.c. (Sterling Loan) 66 7/8 —1/4.
Govt. Securities 3 p.c. 57 1/2 —1/4.

BULLION.

Bombay, Jan. 6.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 14/3/3
Sovereigns forward Rs. 14/1/6

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Jan. 6.

3½ per cent. Government Paper 67/5
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 84/8
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 93/2
5 per cent Loan due 1393 Rs. 97/2
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 97/9
5½ per cent. Bonds due 1925 Rs. 102/8
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 103/5
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 100/8
6 per cent. Bonds due 1930 Rs. 102.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 103
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 106/8
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 99
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs 74/8
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 95
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 73/8

SHARES.

Bombay, Jan. 6.

The share market remained closed to-day.

Hongkong Bank £139.
Chartered Bank £20 7/8.
National Bank £48 1/2.
P. & O. Bank £11.
Eastern Bank £6 1/8.

RAPESEED.

London, Jan. 5.

Ferozepore Real Bold Jan/Feb. £20 3/4. Nominal.

Toria sellers for Jan/Feb. £21. Shipment to Hamburg and £21 paid for Jan/Feb. shipment to Rotterdam.

Business was done to-day in Linseed Calcutta for April/May Shipment at £24 1/4. And in Linseed La-Plata Argentine for Jan/Feb. Shipment to Hull at £22 5/8. In Rapeseed Toria for Jan/Feb. Shipment to Rotterdam at £21. In Wheat, Cargo, Australian for Jan. Shipment and also for Feb. Shipment at 66/6. In Club No. 2 Calcutta for April/May Shipment at 63 in Castor Oil firsts 67.

LINSEED.

London, Jan. 5.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags:—
Jan/Feb. Sellers £25.
Tone:—Poor demand.
Jan/Apl. Sellers 49.
May/Aug. Paid 49 3/8.

RUBBER.

London, Jan. 5.

Para Up River Fine, Spot Feb/Mar. 19 1/2.
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot Jan. 19.
Tone:—Opened easier, closing steadier at the decline.

BARLEY.

London, Jan. 5.

Karachi Barley Jan/Feb. Sellers 42/9.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

Cardiff to Bombay 12/9 to 13.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, January 6.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 5th January, 1925.

Cotton	22298 Bales.
Wheat	23364 Cwt.
Linseed	12112 „
Rapeseed etc.	489 „
Gingellyseed	12696 „
Poppyseed	Nil „
Groundnuts	23452 „
Castorseed	1519 „
Rice	36201 „
Myrabollams	7039 „
Cottonseed	27931 „
Mowraseed	Nil „
Gram	3063 „
Juwar	137 „
Masur	795 „
Barley	387 „
Bajri	905 „
Coal	11754 Tons.

Bar gold ready Rs. 22/12
Bar gold forward Rs. 22/6.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 22/2.
Bar silver ready Rs. 73/10.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 73/7.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 73/1.

London, Jan. 5

Bar gold ready s 87/4
Silver ready d 32/5
Silver forward d 32/5

TONE OF SILVER—
Steady. Market closed with buyers at the rate. India bought to cover sales. India bought cash and China sold forward.

GOLD.

Bombay, January 6.

Ready :—22-11-0

Vaids.	Opening	Lowest.	At 6 p. m.
Posh	22-8-0	22-5-9	22-5-9
Maha	22-3-0	22-1-6	22-1-6

Teji Mandi.
Posh 0—3—0
Maha 0—9—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, January 6.

Ready :—72-12-0

Vaids.	Opening	Highest.	At 6 p.m.
Posh	73-6-0	73-15-0	73-3-0
Maha	73-4-0	73-13-0	72-14-0

Teji Mandi.
Posh 1—0—0
Maha 2—8—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Jan. 6.

To-day Reuter reported a sharp fall of 44 to 51 points in New York futures. The market declined on heavy long liquidation and speculative and Wall St. selling. Liverpool has been reported 19 to 26 points lower The market eased on considerable straddle selling.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A Norden and Co., cable under date 5th inst. as under:—
"Market declined on heavy long liquidation Do not think decline is over."

In accordance with the sharp decline in America the Marwari Bazaar opened easier this morning at Rs. 447 1/2 i.e. Rs. 8/- lower than yesterday's closing rate for fully good M. G. Broach April/May. At the opening Commission Houses Brokers and prominent Shroffs were buyers with the result that the prices immediately jumped to Rs. 450 1/2 The advance was pushed further by general buying to Rs. 452/- but at this level some profit taking set in which caused the market to give way to Rs. 450 1/2. Since then, the rate again improved to Rs. 451 1/2 on renewed buying by Bazaar operators and the market at Marwari Bazaar closed at this rate. At Cotton Green, the market opened at Rs. 451 1/2 and going down by half a rupee closed steady at Rs. 453 1/2 on buying by Marwari Shroffs.

Fine M. G. Oomra Dec./Jan. opened this morning at Rs. 439; and on Commission Houses buying, prices at once jumped to Rs. 443. Renewed buying by Offices and Commission Houses gradually carried the advance further to Rs. 445 1/2, but before the close of the sessions the market eased to Rs. 443 1/2 on profit taking and general selling and was quoted Rs. 444 at 4-30 p.m. Whilst Oomra March opened to-day at Rs. 430 and after advancing by half a rupee, the market declined to Rs. 429 1/2 on Commission Houses moderate selling. In sympathy with the rise in Broach and Dec./Jan. Contracts the rate steadily improved to Rs. 432 and fluctuating between this figure and Rs. 431 closed steady at Rs. 432. Fully good M. G. Bengals for Dec./Jan. and March were respectively quoted at the opening at Rs. 376 1/2 and Rs. 371 but during the day improved to Rs. 381 and Rs. 376 and finally closed at Rs. 380 and Rs. 375 respectively.

Business in the ready cotton yesterday was put through on a moderate scale with nearly 3,500 bales having changed hands.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 6-30 P. M.

Bombay, January 6.

Fully Good Broach	April/May ..	453 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	Dec/Jan. ..	381 1/2
„ „	March	376
Fine Oomra ..	Dec./Jan. ..	448
„ „ ..	March	435

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, January 6.

Description,	Fine.	F. Good.
M. G. Bengal and S. Punjab	407	387
M. G. Oomra No. 3 ..	465	450
M. G. Khandesh ..	460	445

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, January 6.

Fully Good Broach	April/May ..	452
Fully Good Bengal	Dec./Jan. ..	380
„ „	March	375
Fine Oomra ..	Dec./Jan. ..	444
„ „ ..	March ..	432

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, January 6, Ready Jan.

Bengal Superfine	M.G.	..	..
„ Fine	M.G. ..	400	..
„	F.G.M.G. ..	380	..
Sindh-Punjab Fine	M.G. ..	400	..
„	F.G.M.G. ..	380	..
Punjab-Americans	M.G. ..	..	..
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	M.G. ..	460	460/62
Nagpur	.. ..	460	460/62
Yeotmal .. Fine	M.G. ..	450/55	455/57
Pulgaon .. „	„ ..	450/55	455/57
Dhamangaon „	„ ..	450/55	..
Amraoti .. „	„ ..	445/50	455
Khamgaon-Akola	„ ..	445/50	455
Mulkapur „	„ ..	440/45	..
Khandesh „	„ ..	440/45	..
„	F.G.M.G. ..	..	..
Broach Fine	M.G. ..	..	..
„ Fully Good	„ ..	..	..
Muthia Fine	„ ..	..	..
„	F.G.M.G. ..	..	..
Dharwar	S.G. ..	..	..
Coompta	M.G. ..	..	..
Westerns	„ ..	520	..
„	H.G. ..	..	..
Miraj	M.G. ..	520	..
Cambodia	„ ..	550	..

Ready average quality.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

January 6.

New York Market 5th Jan. 1925.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
23.80	Jan.		23.36	—44
24.13	Mar.	23.68—45	23.63	—50
24.44	May		23.93	—51
24.56	Jul.		24.06	—50
23.88	Oct.		23.43	—45

Telegraphic market advices:—Considerable long liquidation, speculative selling, Wall St. selling, stop loss orders being reached. Good demand on limits down.

May highest 24.45 (at the opening), lowest 23.86 (2.06 p.m.), range .59 points.

Liverpool Market 5th January 1925.

Previous Close	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
13.02	Jan.			13.76	—26
13.09	Mar.	13.13+04	13.08—01	12.84	—25
13.15	May	13.22+07		12.91	—24
13.14	Jul.			12.91	—23
12.81	Oct.			12.62	—19
	Egyptian				
28.85	Jan.		....		
28.10	Mar.		....		
27.11	May		25.87—124		
26.06	Jul.		24.95—110		
21.70	Nov.		....		

Telegraphic market advices:—Market declined on weakness in New York and heavy straddle selling.

American cross rate on Saturday 4.75; on Monday 4.77.

COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 5.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 5,000 bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 300 bales.
Total Day's sales of East Indian nil.
Universal Standard 13.23. Quiet.
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis 29.50d.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

March	23.74
May	24.05
July	24.19
New York Noon Call:—	
March	23.70
May	24.00
July	24.16
New Oreans 10 a.m:—	
January	23.55
May	23.94

COTTON—OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 5.

Future Delivery Prices:—

Months	To-day's Price.
January	13.06 —.04
March	13.13 —.04
May	13.20 —.05
July	13.39 —.05
October	13.86 —.05
December	12.74 —.07
January	12.71 —.05

Liverpool, Jan. 5.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G.O.C. Liverpool:—

Months	To-day's Prices.
January	12.76 plus .26
March	12.84 „ .25
May	12.91 „ .24
July	12.91 „ .23

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 5.

Months	To-day's Prices.
January	27.65 plus 1.20
February	27.20 plus 1.25
March	26.85 plus 1.25
April	26.36 plus 1.29
May	25.87 plus 1.24
June	25.50 plus 1.10
July	24.95 plus 1.10
August	24.90 plus .90
Septr.	24.15 plus 1.10
October	23.80 plus 1.10
November	21.20 plus .50
December	21.10 plus .60
January	21.00 plus .70

EGYPTIANS.

January	27.90 plus .95
March	27.15 „ .95
May	26.15 „ .96
July	25.10 „ .95

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 5.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G.O.C. Liverpool:—

Months	To-day's Prices.
January	12.76 plus .26
February	12.79 „ .25
March	12.84 „ .25
April	12.87 „ .24
May	12.91 „ .24
June	13.89 „ .24
July	12.91 „ .23
August	12.84 „ .20
Septr.	12.76 „ .19
October	12.62 „ .19
November	12.54 „ .17
December	12.51 „ .16
January	12.50 „ .16

Tone:—Easy.

INDIAN COTTON—SPOTS.

Liverpool, Jan. 5.

Scinde Good	10.75
Scinde Fully Good	11.15
Scinde Fine	11.55
Bengal Good	10.85
Bengal Fine	11.25
Bengal Fully Good	11.65
Oomra Good	11.40
Oomra Fully Good	11.80
Oomra Fine	12.20

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 5.

COTTON:—
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports 34.000
Day's Exports to Great Britain 22.000.
Day's Exports to Continent 2.000.
Futures at New York:—

January.	23.36 plus .44
March.	23.63 „ .50
May	23.93 „ .51
July	24.06 „ .50
Spot Cotton at New York	23.85 plus .45
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	23.45 plus .50
Futures at New Orleans:—	
March	23.50 plus .52
May	23.77 „ .54

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 23 7/8.
Silver Foreign mined 68 1/2.

CLOSING PRICES—AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Jan. 5.

Futures at New York:—

January	23.36 plus .44
March	23.63 „ .50
May	23.93 „ .51
July	24.06 „ .50

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

January 6.

(Compiled in 1000's and subject to adjustment on receipt of mail).

Week Ending 3rd January 1925.

	This week.	This season.	Last season.
Into sight	461	10,423	8,404
Exports from America.			
To Great Britain	150	1,534	1,215
To Continent	181	2,401	1,829
To Japan, Canada &c.	22	516	358
Total	353	4,451	3,393
Receipts at American ports	310	6,371	4,896
Liverpool forwardings to spinners (all kinds)	57	1,294	1,176
World's spinners' takings of American cotton	373	6,339	5.908
Visible supply.			
American Ports		1,564	1,006
American counted towns		1,509	1,658
Great Britain and Continent		1,920	1,315
Total		4,993	3,379
Last week		4,914	3,406
Difference on week		+79	—27
Great Britain Stock (all kinds)		791	741

WHEAT.

London, Jan. 5.

Barletta Russo—64 lbs. Jan/Feb. Sellers 66/6.
Rozario Santa Fe—63½ lbs. Jan/Feb. Sellers 67/6.
Tone:—Quiet. Trade.
Australian Jan/Feb. Sellers 66/3.
Choice White Karachi Jan/Feb. Sellers 63/9.
Soft Red Karachi Jan/Feb Sellers 62/9.
London Value.
Calcutta Club No. 2 A/M. Paid and Sellers 63.
Cargo, Australian Paid for Jan. 66 and Feb. 66.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, January, 6.
(6-30 p.m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

Ready	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	53 0 0	8 3 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	52 0 0	8 2 6
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	55 0 0	8 6 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11 10 0	12 2 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	11 8 0	12 0 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12 5 0	12 13 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	13 12 0	14 4 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	13 8 0	14 0 0
Teelseed, White 85-15 ..	74 0 0	15 2 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	71 0 0	..
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 ..	68 0 0	..
Teelseed, Black	64 0 0	..
Poppyseed, White ..	13 8 0	14 0 0
Groundnuts	67 0 0	..
Mowraseed	9 6 0	9 14 0
Barley	36 0 0	..
Castorseed	67 0 0	13 8 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	0 0 0	5 12 0
Jira	16 0 0	..

Forward.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, May	7 14 3
Linseed, May	14 1 3
Groundnuts J/F ..	67 8 0
Cotton Seed J/F ..	5 10 0
Teelseed, Gajar, 85-15D/J	14 4 0
Castor Seed M-M ..	12 8 0
Cotton Seed M-M. ..	5 12 0

SEEDS.

London, Jan. 5.

Linseed La-Plata Argentine had a poor demand £22 3/4 paid and sellers, closed at £22 5/8 paid for Jan/Feb.

Cottonseed Bombay sellers for Jan/Feb. £10 7/8.

Castorseed Bombay sellers for Jan/Feb. £23 5/8.

METAL REPORT.

London, Jan. 5.

The Bombay Mails of the 20th ultimo have been delivered here to-day.

Tin Block £278 1/2.

London, Jan. 5.

English best Selected Copper 70 3/4.
Standard Copper G.M.B. £68.
Copper Braziers £87.
Yellow Metal £8 3/16.
Hard Spelter 30 7/8.
Corrugated Sheets £17 3/8.

BRASS.

Bombay, January 6.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	60 0 0
Do	1	60 0 0
Do	1 1/4	60 0 0
Do	1 1/2	60 0 0
Do	1 3/4	60 0 0
Do	2	60 0 0

COPPER.

Bombay, January 6.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, German	3/4	64 12 0
Copper	1	64 12 0
Copper	1 1/4	64 12 0
Copper, American ..	1 1/2	65 0 0
Copper	1 3/4	65 0 0
Copper	2	65 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars ..	..	62 0 0
Panchteka Joint	..	27 0 0
Copper, English Bars ..	..	61 0 0
Brass Bars	..	41 0 0
Pat Klai	..	66 0 0
Lead, Country	..	25 0 0
Koger Brass, Metal 3/4 ..	..	47 8 0
„ „ to 1 ..	..	58 0 0
„ „ 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		58 0 0
German Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		64 12 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4		65 0 0

AMERICAN MARKET.

A CABLE REPORT.

Jan. 5.

The following information on the current economic conditions in the United States has just been received by cable by the office of the United States Trade Commissioner, Bombay:—

"Total exports from the United States for November, 1924 $493,000,000, Imports $296,000,000, Exports to India November, 1924 $2,000 000, imports from India $6,000,000. Included in the principal exports from the United States to India were tinned milk 8,000 pounds; tinned fish 246,000 pounds; fruit tinned 165.000 pounds; dyes 49,000 pounds; iron and steel 1,281,000 pounds; machinery 447,000 dollars; kerosene 3,800,000 gallons; lubricating oil 3,200,000 gallons. Number of automobiles 85; number of trucks 28; tires 142; casings tubes 3,000. Included in the principal imports from India to the United States were raw skins 812,000 pounds; tea 1,358,000 pounds; shellac 1,693,000 pounds. The exports to Ceylon were valued at $70,000, and the imports from Ceylon at $2,700,000. The principal imports from Ceylon were tea 1,500,000 pounds; rubber 6,900,000 pounds. The November total cotton imports from all sources were 17,569 bales and exports all destinations were 1,300,000 bales. Consumption in the United States 492,000 bales. Cotton prices fluctuating. December 27, spot price middling upland cotton at New Orleans 24. The American cotton is replacing Egyptian in the tire industry. Southern cotton mills are more active. Wage reduction is slightly improving the New England mill situation. Bank clearances and increasing freight loadings indicate the aggregate business as good, but business is actually advancing slowing and unevenly. Stocks are active and somewhat speculative. Basic steel conditions are considered satisfactory with prices firm and demand increasing. Railroads and construction companies are purchasing more heavily. Blast furnaces are operating 51 per cent capacity. Steel mills are operating 71 per cent capacity. The automobile industry are marking time awaiting spring developments. Commodity prices are generally advancing. Employment conditions are unchanged. Farmer's economic condition materially improved. The wheat market is rising and the foreign demand continuing. The value of the year's farm crop is 9½ billion dollars, representing an advance of 753,000 000 dollars. Railroad consolidation is progressing. A bill is pending for the reorganization of the banking system. Money is plentiful with call rates stiffening."

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Jan. 5.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta:—
Jan/Mar. Value 20.
Jun/Jul. Sellers 17/3.
Jul/Sept. Sellers 17.
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay:—
Jul/Septr. Sellers 17/2.
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi:—
July/Septr. Sellers 17/2.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, 6th Jan. 1925.

Ready Prices improved by about 12 As. per Cwt. in Yesterday's closing levels and again went in declining by about 6 As. per Cwt. with good Purchase enquiries. To-day's clearance including local requirements amounts to 6300 bags, showing a good record of off-take.

Our Forward Market also register a rise of 2d. in December Shipment. Prices for Java Sugar, of 6d. in Beet Sugar Prices and of 6 and 2d. per Cwt. respectively in Dec. and Jan-Feb-March. Shipment Prices for Mauritius Crystal Sugar.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazaar to-day:—
Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 18/- per cwt.
Shipment Dec. Sh 19/10 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Jan-Feb-March 19/8 per cwt. F.B.H
New Crop Java Sugar:—
Shipment June-July 17/10 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment July-Aug-Sept. Sh 17/7 per cwt. F.B.H.
Continental Beet Sugar Sh. 18/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar Nov-Dec. 18/9 per cwt. F.B.H.
Mauritius Crystal Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 17/11 to 17/4 per cwt.
Shipment Dec. Sh. 18/5 to 18/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Jan-Feb-March Sh. 18/7 per cwt. F.B.H.

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION LIMITED.

COTTON STATISTICS.

Bombay, 6th January, 1925.

	1924-25	1923-24	Difference.
Receipts for the bi-week from 2nd January to 5th January, 1925 ..	54312	132689	—78377
Receipts from 1st September 1924 to 5th January 1925	690875	869455	—178580
Shipments for the bi-week from 2nd January to 5th January, 1925.			
United Kingdom	..	..	..
Continent ..	3014	38658	—35644
China, Japan & Coast Ports ..	73830	59614	+14216
Total ..	76844	98272	—21428
Total shipments from 1st Sept. 1924 to 5th January 1925			
United Kingdom	7378	59434	—52056
Continent ..	93024	315614	—222590
China	18680	23867	—5187
Japan	361977	293304	+68673
Coast Ports ..	7386x	11536	—4150
Total ..	488445	703755	—215310
Afloat in harbour, Europe	7998	3153	+4845
Afloat China, Japan & Coast Ports	40045	72378	—32333

x Including 710 bales for U.S. of America.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Sphinx Hockey League—Hornets vs. West Yorks, Cooperage, 5 p.m.; St. Xavier's College vs. Portuguese Republicans, Cooperage, 5 p.m.

THURSDAY, January 8.

Sphinx Hockey League—Y. M. C. A., Byculla vs. I. L. I., Kennedy Sea Face, 5 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, January 9.

S. S. "China" with English mails of December 25, due at 3 a.m.

SATURDAY, January 10.

The s. s. China with the English Mail leaves at 1 p.m.

SATURDAY, January 17.

Elphinstone College Social Gathering.

MAIL TRAINS TIMING.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express Trains at and from Victoria Terminus:—

	Arr. H.	Arr. M.	Dep. H.	Dep. M.
Punjab Mail	17	0	12	32
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13	0	21	
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7	0	15	45
Madras Mail	6	45	22	32
Poona Mail	11	30	15	
Inter III Poona Express	12	30	14	
Poona Express	19	55	7	45
Delhi and Lucknow Ex.	9	0	21	
Madras Fast Passenger	21	40	8	30

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba station at the following hours daily:—

	Bombay (Colaba) Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Bombay Peshawar Mail	11 5	16 30
Gujarat Mail	8 42	20 45
Delhi Express	30	21
Kathiawar Express	7 40	21 35
Express	*20 25	?

*(Terminates at Church Gate)

The Morning Down Express timed to leave Colaba at 7 hours will stop at Dahanu Road Gholvad and Daman Road on Saturdays, Sundays and all Gazetted Holidays and the Up Express due in at Church Gate at 20-25 will stop at the same stations on Sundays, Mondays and all Gazetted Holidays.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

NASIKVALA.—Dinshaw Dhunjishaw Nasikvala, Assistant Manager, Insurance Dept. of Messrs. Volkart Bros. Funeral takes place to-day (Wednesday) at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at Nasik Mansion, Laburnum Road, New Gamdevi.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

We acknowledge with thanks the receipt of two coloured wall calendars for 1925 from the Eastern Astrological Hall, Main Road, Vizagapatam.

We have received from the proprietor Eastern Astrological Hall, Vizagapatam, two copies of calendars for the year 1925.

We have received a calendar for 1925 from Moosaji Adamji Contractor, 594, Bhendi Bazar Road.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B. I. s. s. "Margha" which left Bombay on the 12th ultimo arrived Plymouth on the morning of the 5th instant.

The O. S. K.'s steamer "Sumatra Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on Tuesday (yesterday) and is due here on the 10th idem.

The Clan Liner "Haliartus" arrived London on the morning of the 5th instant.

The Clan Liner "Macbrayne" arrived Suez on the evening of the 3rd instant.

INSTITUTE FOR MARRIED LADIES.

Mrs. Nikambe's Institute for the Married Ladies is opened from the 5th instant. Married ladies, widows and grown-up girls are admitted. Guardians and candidates are requested to apply for admission to Mrs. Nikambe, Janmashtami House, Khetwadi Main Road, Girgaon, Bombay.

BROADCASTING OF INDIAN MUSIC.

A programme of Indian music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club at 6-45 p.m. to-day (Wednesday). Wave length 387 metres, call sign 2 F. V.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.

Members are reminded that a conversational meeting will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6-40 p.m. (S. T.) at the Union premises.

BHAJAN SAMAJ.

Under the auspices of the Bhajan Samaj, Dadar, Srijut V. V. S. Aiyar of Madras will deliver an address in Tamil on "Kamba Ramayanam" at the Samaj premises, Miranda Building, Lady Jamsetjee Road, Dadar, today (Wednesday) at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.). All Tamil-knowing South Indians are welcome.

The annual general meeting of the Bhajan Samaj, Dadar, will be held at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.) at the Samaj premises, Miranda Buildings, Lady Jamsetjee Road, Dadar, on Sunday, the 11th January, for the adoption of the Managing Committee's Report and Statement of Accounts.

THE BOMBAY ASSOCIATION OF THE INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS.

An ordinary general meeting will be held at the Town Hall, Bombay, to-morrow (Thursday) at 6-15 p.m., when Mr. O. F. A. Bally will read a paper on "Mercury-Arc Rectifier."

DHARAVI TAMIL SCHOOL.

A correspondent, "intimately connected" with the origin of the Dharavi Tamil School, writes to say that the late Mr. C. V. P. Shivam was not the founder of the school nor had he to do anything with its founding.

HAJEE SABOO SIDICK MATERNITY HOME.

The Hajee Saboo Sidick Municipal Maternity Home situated at No. 89, Parel Road, is shifted to a new place in the house of Mr. Tayabji Nathoobhoy known as Tayab Villa in the Victoria 3rd Cross Lane.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE SOCIAL

The annual social gathering of the Elphinstone College will take place in Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall on Saturday, January 17. Co-operation of the past students is earnestly solicited. Tickets can be had from the College for Rs. 1-8.

QUEEN'S ROAD ASSAULT.

POLICE SMART WORK.

ALL ACCUSED SENTENCED.

Inspector Davison put up a gang of seven desperate characters (1) Gangia Vithu, (2) Dashrut Gangaram, (3) Keshav Kisan, (4) Malia Narayan, (5) Devoo Bhagia, (6) Sakoor Isal and (7) Ramji Babaji, a youth, before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, in connection with the assault on Mr. J. I. B. Ray and Miss Jinoulhiac with the object of robbery.

It will be remembered that on Friday last at about 9 p.m. Mr. J. I. B. Ray, a ship's engineer, and Miss Jinoulhiac, a stewardess, were going along Queen's Road when suddenly a number of hooligans jumped out of two victorias, rushed upon them and robbed the lady of a hand-bag containing money and other articles. Before either of them could know what had happened, the assailants took to their heels. However Mr. Ray raised an alarm, as a result of which two Europeans who were going along the same road managed to get hold of one of the assailants. In the meanwhile Deputy Commissioner Canty, hearing the uproar, rushed from his bungalow and came on the scene. Mr. Canty stopped the victorias and their occupants and along with the arrested man marched them all to the Esplanade Police Station. As soon as the authorities of the Esplanade Police Station came to know of this dastardly and audacious outrage on a public road, set their machinery in motion. Acting on certain statements made by the arrested men, Inspector Davison and Deputy Inspector Malpas with the help of Sergeants Bailey and Beart did a piece of smart work and within a couple of hours the police succeeded in rounding up the whole gang including its ring-leader Dashrut Gangaram.

Miss Eugenie Jinoulhiac, the principal witness, said that as they neared the Marine Lines Station, all of a sudden a man came from behind and assaulted Mr. Ray. When Mr. Ray questioned the assailant he made no reply, but continued assaulting him. After she had gone a few paces further she was assaulted. She was pushed against the railway railings and her hand-bag was forcibly removed. Before Mr. Ray could come to her help the bag disappeared and the assailants took to their heels. Mr. Ray then raised an alarm which brought two Europeans and Mr. Canty to their help. Mr. Canty finding the two victorias standing near engaged them. They all then drove to the Esplanade Police Station with the arrested man. While they were driving Mr. Canty found a lathi in one of the victorias which in a way happened to lead to the solving of the mystery. It was subsequently discovered that the victorias were engaged by the assailants, and that the drivers were involved in the affair. After further evidence was tendered, His Worship found all the accused guilty and sentenced them to various terms of imprisonment varying from two years to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment. The last accused was ordered to be sent to Dharwar Juvenile Jail for 18 months. His Worship remarked that the case called for deterent punishment as all of them happened to be bad characters. Accused No. 2 who was formerly deported from Bombay was further sentenced to 1 year's rigorous imprisonment.

Inspector Davison then put up Essa Nathoo and Shiva Moola, the two victoria drivers, before the same Magistrate for being involved in the case and they were deported to Palanpur State from where they had come.

Antone David, another man arrested in connection with this case, was deported to Madras under the Police Act for being a bad character, and having no fixed place of residence.

ALLEGED NEGLIGENCE BY SHIP MASTER.

Mr. John Munster, Port Department Inspector, charged Ebrahim Mahomed, master of s. s. "Champavati" of the Bombay Steam Navigation Co., before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, on Tuesday, with causing danger to navigation and running the risk of a collision.

Mr. Baker, of Messrs. Little and Co., Solicitors, appeared for the accused.

The facts as briefly stated by the prosecution were that on November 26th at about 10 a.m. s. s. "Tilak" belonging to Indian Co-operative Steam Navigation Co. left the Ferry Wharf, Alexandra Dock Wall, bound for Goa. A little later s. s. "Champavati" left the same wharf for the same destination. Till the Middle Ground Buoy, s. s. "Tilak" was ahead of s. s. "Champavati", but s. s. "Champavati" which was going on at a faster speed than that of s. s. "Tilak" tried to overtake the s. s. "Tilak" though there was no sufficient room between the Buoy and the s. s. "Tilak." The result of this alleged negligence on the part of the accused was that there was a collision between the two steamers.

Fakir Mahomed, the master of s. s. "Tilak", in his evidence said that after leaving the Ferry Wharf, and when he neared the Mole Station his Third Officer informed him that s. s. "Champavati" was following them. He did not look behind till he had set the course of his steamer. As he neared the Middle Ground Buoy, he saw the "Champavati" coming close to s. s. "Tilak" at a distance of 30 feet and he therefore gave order to his crew to "keep course" and not to deviate either way. Later on, s. s. "Champavati" and s. s. "Tilak" were going on parallel to each other for a minute when he was surprised to find that s. s. "Champavati" was turning to the right. Fakir Mahomed to avoid the impact of the collision gave order to his crew to deviate a little to the right to save the collision, with the result that the force of the impact was considerably reduced.

Fakir Mahomed was being cross-examined by the counsel for the defence when the case was adjourned to to-day (Wednesday).

POLICE CONSTABLE STABBED.

FOUND LYING IN POOL OF BLOOD.

On Monday evening information was received at the De Lisle Road Police Station that a police constable was stabbed and that he was lying in a critical condition. Inspector Chapman went thereupon to a room of a chawl situate at De Lisle Road and found Shaikh Ibrahim Manu, a police constable No. 709-F, lying in a pool of blood with intestines protruded. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he has been detained for treatment.

SEQUEL TO QUARRELS AMONGST NEIGHBOURS.

HUSBAND AND WIFE STABBED.

On Monday an attempt was made to murder a husband and a wife by a Bene-Israel in Bara Chawl at De Lisle Road, as a result of which the wife is lying in a precarious condition in the J. J. Hospital. It appears that the husband whose name is Issac Samuel and his wife Shantibai (both Bene-Israel) had frequent quarrels with their neighbour named Daniel Reuben and as a consequence they had to go to Police Courts often. On Monday afternoon Shantibai was going downstairs to get milk when, it is alleged, Daniel abused her and followed her to her room. He then went into Shantibai's room, closed it from inside and first stabbed her husband Issac. While Shantibai was running away from the room, Daniel followed her, knocked her down and after sitting on her chest stabbed her on various parts of the body rendering her unconscious. Both husband and wife were removed to the hospital, where the woman was found to have twenty-four wounds. As her condition seemed to be worse, Mr. H. P. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate was sent for to take down her dying declaration. She charged Daniel as her assailant. The husband was treated of minor injuries and allowed to go home. The police have arrested Daniel. Shantibai, the injured woman, is reported to be progressing and her condition was better on Tuesday.

BEHIND PRISON WALLS.

"BANDEMATRAM" CASE.

We give below the substance of the latest evidence recorded at Mooltan in the "Bande Mataram" Defemation Case, as appearing in the "Bande Mataram" of Lahore:—

Defence witness, Vasawa Singh, aged 50 years, stated that he had been arrested on his return from California and convicted in 1915 in the Lahore Conspiracy Case. On being transferred to the Mooltan jail the witness found that 'Gidar Kut' (indiscriminate beating) was inflicted even to an unbearable extent, and that Rai Saheb Jumna Das, whom witness called the Raja of Mooltan jail, had provided the 'Lumburdars' (convict warders) with sticks for the purpose. Proceeding witness related that Ganga Singh had been served fifteen times with 'Gidar Kut.' The cakes supplied to prisoners weighed only 4 chhataks and contained bran and sand. Witness complained of this matter to Mr. Murray, Superintendent of the Jail. Immediately after the transfer of the latter, R. S. Jumna Das had the witness confined for two months in a dark solitary cell, from which he was not taken out for a single minute during that period. And although it was hot weather he was sometimes not even supplied water. Proceeding witness deposed that Ganga Singh had also been served with 'Gidar Kut' for having demanded better food. As an additional punishment he (Ganga Singh) was given thirty stripes and then sent to work at the pump. He received the stripes at ten and was put at the pump at eleven without any medical aid. Witness then proceeded to relate the experience of another convict, Mangal Singh. The latter, witness alleged, had received money from home through a convict warder; and R. S. Jumna Das, having learnt of this fact, asked for a 'Tarik' (bribes) of ten rupees monthly. Mangal Singh, refusing to comply with this, was given a severe thrashing and put at the pump for 1½ months.

Witness then said that attached to every barrack in the jail was a refuse pit, and convicts were drowned in these pits to squeeze 'Tarik' (bribes) out of them.

In this connection, witness related, that he had seen four Akalis lying senseless after this drowning punishment, whilst the fifth was yet being drowned. This treatment was held out to them to extort apologies.

Witness also said that Pandit Amir Chand's hair was cut forcibly and in spite of his protests that he had become a Sikh.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

DECLARES 10 % DIVIDEND.

The Nippon Yusan Kaisha, (The Japan Mail Steamship Company, Ltd.) at its half yearly ordinary General meeting held in Tokyo on Friday the 28th Nov. 1924 adopted the following sixty-ninth report for the term ending 30th September 1924:—

The net profit, after providing for the depreciation of the fleet, insurance and ships' structural repair funds, amounts to *Yen* 3,226,986.29, including *Yen* 313,906.32 brought forward from the last account.

Adding thereto *Yen* 1,250,000.00, the amount transferred from the Dividend equalization fund, we obtain a total surplus of *Yen* 3,476,986.29.

The Directors now propose that this surplus be appropriated as follows:

Legal reserve fund *Yen* 100,000.00; Directors' and auditors' fees *Yen* 140,000.00; Dividend (10 per cent per annum) *Yen* 2,900,000.00 —*Yen* 3,140,000.00); leaving a balance of *Yen* 336,986.29 to be carried forward to the next account.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan 6.

In the share market jutes opened firm and a fair number of transactions were put through at steady rates. Later, rates receded on profit taking. In coals some demand existed for Lakurka and New Beerbhoom otherwise this section showed no practical change. In teas although there were only a few buyers rates exhibited no weakness. Miscellaneous remained featureless with ready buyers for railway shares. Government securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—3½ per cent. Government Paper 67/1, 5 per cent. Bonds 105 97/8, 5 per cent. loan 1945-55 97/7, 6 per cent. bonds 1926 100/6, 6 per cent. loan 1930 102.

Banks:—Central Bank 25.

Railways:—Shahdara Delhi Saharanpur Light Railway 116.

Cottons:—Agra United 1/7, Bengal Luxmi 120, Kesoram 5/4.

Jutes:—Anglo India 436, Auckland 504, Bally 266, Belvedere 631, Birla 10/8, Budge Budge 492, Cheviot 309, Clive 45, Craig 6/2, Dalhousie 470/8, Delta 540, Empire 60/8, Fort William 410/8, Fort Gloster 1010/8, Howrah 46/12, Howrah "A" pref. 105, Hooghly 84/8, Hukumchand 11/7, Kamarhatty 679, Kankarrah 542, National Rs. 10 paid up 35, Naihati 558, Northbrook 63/8, Orient 241/8, Presidency 8/14, Reliance 66, Union 666, Waverley 8/2.

Coals:—Aldih 56, Bengal Firideh 8, Bokaro and Ramghur 24/4, Burrakur 30, Gopalchuck 9/8, Karanpura Development 15 Kastafully paid 3/6 Lakurka 21/10, New Beerbhoom 34/12, Patmohna 2/9, Standard 38, Tatcher 6/12, Raneegunge 44/8.

Miscellaneous:—C. P. Cement annas 12, Lever Brothers pref. 10 B. I. Corporation 11, Ganges Rope 315.

Tea Companies:—Bateli 5/14, Tezpore 12/14, Tirrihannah 27/4.

Exchange Bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and thirty-one thirty-second pence and demand bills were one shilling six pence.

PROF. V. B. NAIK.

RE-ELECTED FELLOW OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The Registered Graduates of the University of Bombay have re-elected (subject to the approval of the Chancellor) Professor V. B. Naik to be an Ordinary Fellow of the University with effect from the date of expiry of his present term of office. The election was uncontested.

GANDHARVA MAHA VIDYALAYA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SANGLI, Jan. 5.

The 7th Musical Conference of the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya proved a great success at Belgaum.

Pandit Vishnu Digamber with his select party is now staying at Sangli. On the 3rd instant Mr. Justice Kincaid and the Chief of Sangli were present and were pleased with his entertainment. Yesterday, Harikirtan was performed at Mahila Vidyalaya, where Ranisaheb was also present. On the 2nd instant Harikirtan, in the temple of Murlidhar, was performed in which thousands participated. Panditji has extended his stay here for a couple of days more.

SIR HURKESONDAS NURROTAMDAS HOSPITAL.

OPENING CEREMONY.

The opening ceremony of the Sir Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas Hospital at Charni Road was performed by His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson on Tuesday evening. There was a large and distinguished gathering of ladies and gentlemen present to witness the ceremony prominent among whom were H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Limbdi, the Hon. Mr. Jadhav, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Dr. Sandilands, and the Rev. Dr. Goodier His Excellency on arrival was received by the members of the Managing Council of the Hospital and conveyed to a tastefully and artistically decorated Shamniana specially erected for the occasion in the compound of the Hospital.

Seth Ishwardas Lakhmidas, President of the Managing Council of the Hospital in welcoming His Excellency said that on the very first day of His Excellency's arrival in Bombay, His Excellency was impressed with the question of medical relief in this city The figures which His Excellency had of the ratio of hospital accommodation to the population was so low as gave His Excellency ground for anxiety, and His Excellency had promised his ungrudging support in the measures that might be devised to effect a steady improvement in that direction. It was therefore in the fitness of things, said Seth Ishwardas, that His Excellency should be presiding at the opening ceremony of the Hospital which was an humble contribution to the supply of that medical relief which every civilized city provided for its citizens.

HISTORY OF HOSPITAL.

Mr. M. V. Desai, Hon. Secretary of the Hospital then gave a short account of the Hospital in the course of which he said that the object of the Hospital was to provide medical and surgical treatment free of charges to poor Hindus and to provide medical and surgical treatment on payment of fees to Hindus able and willing to pay for the same. The benefit of the Hospital would be confined to such classes of High Caste Gujarati Hindus as might from time to time be determined by the Managing Council. The Hospital contained 40 beds 20 of which were and 20 paying free.

Mr. Gordhandas Bhagwandas Narotamdas in requesting His Excellency to declare the Hospital open narrated the record of Sir Harkisondas's munificent and princely charities in the cause of medical relief of his fellow-beings.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency in declaring the Hospital open said:—Ladies and Gentlemen,—In coming here to-day to declare the Sir Harkisondas Nurrotamdas Hospital open, I am performing a task which is one of the most pleasant it is possible for me to be asked to undertake, and I sincerely trust that, before I leave Bombay, on many other occasions I may be invited and have the opportunity of performing many other similar ceremonies.

To-day we are enabled to be present at this ceremony, when a new hospital is opened which provides 40 beds, each one of which is so urgently needed in this city of Bombay, because of the munificence of a large-hearted citizen of Bombay the late Sir Harkisondas Nurrotamdas, and of the generosity of his widow, the late Lady Mankorebai. The late Sir Harkisondas Nurrotamdas was responsible, during his life, for many acts of generosity. He was, as you have been reminded, a very strong supporter of the Lady Dufferin Fund: he was most active in giving assistance to the institutes and organisations for the relief of Lepers, to the Hindu community in particular he was a most generous and loyal friend, and it is owing to him that funds were available to build this hospital, and to endow it to a certain extent.

This hospital stands in a central position in the City, with all means of easy access to it. It has been planned on the latest and the most hygienic principles. It has been erected under the supervision of skilled engineers, with the advisory assistance of eminent doctors, and will, I know, in the future receive any further support which is needed to enable the 40 beds always to be utilised, and to give attention and medical relief to the many who will undoubtedly come for out-patient assistance. The objects of the hospital have been very clearly stated to you, and I am particularly glad to note that medical, and surgical treatment, free of charges, will be given to poor Hindus whether as in-patients or out-patients; and, with the honorary staff which it has been the good fortune of the Trustees to obtain, I repeat that I am glad to be here to-day to declare open an Institution which will be of such benefit to many of the citizens of this City.

MEDICAL RELIEF COMMITTEE REPORT.

You, Mr. Ishwardas Lukhmidas, have alluded to the Medical Relief Committee, which has recently published its report, and I think we all ought to be most grateful to the Members of that Committee, who have worked so hard in order to put before the public of Bombay the urgent needs for hospital relief in this, the first City of India. I am not, this afternoon, proposing to discuss that Report, or the Press statement which has so recently been issued dealing with the Report—a statement which I trust everybody interested in this all-important question will read most carefully. Within the next few weeks opportunities will be afforded, both to the Legislative Council and to the Corporation, so that the members of those representative bodies can each have the opportunity of deciding whether they agree with the proposals put forward by the signatories to the statement to which I have referred; and if, on behalf of the people they represent they give their approval, I have little doubt that the generous and philanthropic public of Bombay—and I speak here, not only of the City, but of the whole Presidency—will contribute their share towards giving to this City that adequate hospital accommodation which is not only vital to the health of the people, but which will remove from the fair name of the City a reproach under which, at the present time, it undoubtedly suffers.

Ladies and Gentlemen, in opening this hospital to-day, we are carrying out the great desire of the benefactor to whom Bombay owes so much, and without whose generosity this Institution could never have existed and truly it can be said of the late Sir Harkisondas Nurrotamdas that the good works which he did in his life live after him, and his name will always be remembered with gratitude by the people of Bombay.

I now have very much pleasure in declaring this Hospital open, and wishing it every success in its humane work of giving assistance and relief to the poor and the suffering.

His Excellency then announced that H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Limbdi had donated Rs. 10,000 for ae bed in the Hospital

After a vote of thanks and garlanding His Excellency the gathering terminated.

B. I. COLONIAL MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—On page 8 of your issue of to-day you report the proceedings of the General Meeting of the British Indian Colonial Merchants Association and give as heading to the report "A policy of aloofness." As this heading may be misleading may I point out that all that I said in my speech was that the Committee of the Association did not take any part in settling the policy followed by Indians in Kenya. For various reasons that was left to the Indians on the spot there, and the Committee felt that they would only give their opinion when the same may be sought. There were no special reasons for this latter and it was considered necessary to say the above at this juncture in order to meet the expectations in some quarters that I would be able to explain in my speech the reasons why the Indians in Kenya had now elected to follow a policy of co-operation in place of a policy of non-co-operation with the Government in Kenya. If these facts can be termed to justify your heading "A policy of aloofness" I have nothing to say. But I trust that you will print this letter in order to explain in greater detail what I said at the meeting.—Yours, etc.,

PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS.

Jan. 5.

A NOVEL COOKER.

Mr. Richpal Singh, manager of Messrs. Singh and Co., manufacturers of improved kitchen accessories, Meerut City, has applied for a patent for a novel cooker with kitchen accessories, invented by him. We had a view of this cooker in our office and the ingenuity shown by the inventor in the arrangement of its various parts and the liberal provision made therein of the accessories which every housewife would like to possess in her kitchen are certainly commendable. The cooker includes the following articles: a brass steam heating apparatus, two aluminium cooking vessels with covers, two ovens of improved pattern, two spoons, a ladle, two "katories", two dishes, a "chimta", a spice box, stone for rubbing spices, "chakla" and "belan" and a lock and key. The price of the complete set is Rs. 25, but if orders are given before 31st March 1925 Mr. Singh is prepared to supply the set for Rs. 20.

GUIDE TO SANITORIA.

We have received a copy of "A Guide to Sanitoria for treatment of Tuberculosis in India" by Ahmad Hussain, Behar and Orissa Civil Service and published by Bose and Co., Muzaffarpore (32 pp. Price eight annas). The scope of this pamphlet is evident from the title. It supplies useful information in a brief form.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 6.

The western disturbance passing yesterday over Rajputana continues to move eastwards and is now stronger.

There have been a few falls of rain in South Bengal, Orissa and Kashmir. Cox's Bazar and Chittagong report half an inch of rain each.

Forecast:—Some precipitation in hills and plains of United Provinces and no large change elsewhere.

OPENING OF NEW NAGPUR STATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BOMBAY, Jan. 6.

The following Press Note has been issued by the G. I. P. Railway Administration:—

The opening of the new Nagpur Station of the G. I. P. Railway will take place on the 15th January, at 4-14 p.m. when His Excellency the Governor of the Central Provinces, Sir Frank Sly, K.C.S.I. will perform the opening ceremony.

LONG-DISTANCE FLYING TRAINING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 6.

It is proposed to send a flight of six aeroplanes from Risalpur to Calcutta for training in long-distance flying. The machines will be D. H. 9 as belonging to Nos. 27 and 60 Squadrons and the Officer Commanding the No. 2 wing will accompany the flight on the outward journey. The machines will land to refuel at Ambala, Cawnpore and Patna and should arrive at Calcutta on the 18th where arrangements have been made to land on the maidan. The return journey will be commenced on the 22nd and the same route will be followed, refuelling taking place at Patna, Agra and Ambala. The flight will rejoin their Squadron at Peshawar about the beginning of February taking part in practice camp en route at Sangor in January.

SPORTING NEWS.

SECOND TEST MATCH.

ENGLAND REQUIRES 372 TO WIN.

LONDON, Jan. 6

Melbourne.—In the Second Test Match Australians were dismissed in the second innings for 250 and England requiring 372 to win have made 54 for one.—Reuter.

CRICKET IN S. AFRICA.

JOEL'S XI WIN BY 48 RUNS

LONDON, Jan. 6.

Durban.—The third day's match between Joel's XI and South Africa began to-day in fine weather before moderate attendance. The wicket was inclined to be tricky following rain during the week-end.

South Africa made 200 runs in their second innings Neser scoring 52.

Englishmen thus won by 48 runs.

Kennedy took five wickets for 51 runs.—Reuter.

RUGBY UNION.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

In the Rugby Union to-day Devonport Services beat Newport by seventeen points to eleven and Dublin Wanderers beat Waterloo by fourteen points to six.—Reuter.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

The following are the results of the football matches played in the Scottish League to-day:—

Aberdeen 0, Hibernians 1.
Airdrieonians 2, Hamilton 0.
Ayr 4, Morton 0.
Celtic 7, Third Lanark 0.
Motherwell 4, Falkirk 1.
Partick 0 Rangers 1.
Raith 4, Dundee 3.
St. Mirren 3, Kilmarnock 0.
The match between Hearts and Cowdenbeath was not played.—Reuter.

RAINER & JOCKEY WARNED.

DECISION OF W. I. T. C.

The Stewards of the W. I. T. C. decided to hold an enquiry into the allegations made in the Press regarding the running of "Arrowy" and "Golden Vision" and have now published the results in the following notice:—

The Stewards of the Western India Turf Club carefully enquired into the running of "Arrowy" and "Golden Vision" in the Moderate Plate and Mofussil Handicap, and having carefully considered the evidence of the Stipendiary Stewards, Official Handicapper, Trainer and Jockeys concerned expressed themselves as not being satisfied with the explanations given, and cautioned the Trainer, Mr. Byramjee Rustomjee, as to the future running of horses under his charge and severely cautioned C. Sheldon, the rider of "Arrowy," as to his future riding."

Arrowy, a 4-year old English mare is the property of the Maharaja of Kolhapur, and "Golden Vision," a 5 year old English mare is the property of Askasaheb Maharaj.

SPHINX HOCKEY LEAGUE.

HINDU GYMKHANA AND COLABA UNITED WIN.

On their ground on Tuesday the Hindu Gymkhana beat the Government Telegraph Recreation Club by two goals to one after a keen struggle. The Telegraphists were first to score through Bento just before half time. Paranipe equalised early in the second half and Dalaya scored the winning goal from a short corner.

The teams were:—

Hindu Gymkhana:—Shirke; Pathare and Shete; Gupta, Ramnath and Bhiwankar; Naik, Kothare, Dalaya, Paranipe and Jayakar.

Government Telegraphs:—Windsor; Peel and Murray; P. D'Souza, D'Cunha and Roche; Dias, Bento, Rodricks, D'Mello and M. C. D'Souza.

Referees:—Messrs. D'Souza and Bhattacharjee.

COLABA UNITED BEAT PARSI ATHLETES.

Another second division fixture on the Oval between the Parsi Athletes and Colaba United resulted in a win for the latter by a solitary goal. There was not much hockey in this game except that the Colaba forwards showed a little understanding.

The teams were:—

Colaba United:—Dadar; Shanker and Kahar, Sitap, B. Irani and Dhondu; John, Hari, Ramji, Viswanath and Shanker.

Parsi Athletes:—Confectioner; Bamboat and Cardmaster; Vakil M., Banaji and Shroff; Vakil B., Darukhanawalla, Devar and Dalal.

Referees:—Messrs. Lynchhosse and White.

LAST SATURDAY
DID YOU BACK MACDONALD Rs. 253/8? IF NOT, WHY DID YOU NOT CARE TO GET TURF EXPERT'S CARDS?
THEY ALSO CONTAINED SEVERAL WINS, A NUMBER OF PLACES AND FIVE DEAD CERTAINTIES.
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Rules for Correspondents.

Letters to the Editor for publication must be written in ink in a legible handwriting, or type-written, and the writing must be on one side of the paper only. Other communications will be ignored. Every letter for publication must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, which will not be published unless the writer so desires.

The Editor cannot enter into any discussion regarding rejected correspondence.

The Bombay Chronicle

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1925.

THE ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

We wish that the Hon. M. Lalubhai Samaldas had, in the course of his weighty address before the Indian Economic Conference, deplored the extinction of the Industrial Conference which it was, once, our custom to hold from time to time. Mr Lalubhai's speech does not compare well with the address he delivered nearly twelve years ago as president of the Conference which the late Mr. Mudholkar reared with patience and foresight. The limitations of the Economic Conference naturally compelled him to whittle down his opinions as a practical exponent of the industrial needs of the country. Truth to tell, the Economic Conference is a recreation of pedants and professors who air academic views and certain concepts of tariff, taxation and finance. The exercise is good, but it is remarkable that Mr. Lalubhai referred to industrial problems with a word of apology for having strayed from the practice of the Conference. There is, of course, no reason why the Conference should soar at a level delectable to essayists, but the concentration of I.E.S. talent must necessarily restrict attention to polite controversy. The speech of Mr. Lalubhai and the discussions on "Direct Taxes in India" prove the erudite purposes of the Economic Conference and the paramount need of practical financiers and industrialists meeting together from time to time to regulate public opinion in the country. Let the economists discuss their views and, if possible, evolve fresh canons of values suitable to India instead of disputing stale questions as to the correct naming of our land revenue. The revival of a Conference of practical men will be an advantage to the professors as well, who in splendid conspicuity are now tempted to deliver *ex cathedra* pronouncements adverse to the interests of industrial organisers. We carefully file the printed proceedings of the Economoic Conference from year to year, we regard the book-reviews given in the quarterly journal as good, if a trifle pro-official in their bearings; but in their discussions there is a lack of sympathetic touch with current problems which only an industrial and commercial conference can supplement and rectify. So rich is the official bias in the Economic Conference that a review of practical questions like railway finance or taxation or steel protection will only mirror a repetition of the proceedings of the Legislative Assembly. A few priggish quotations may be thrown in from both sides, but they do not settle the question. What we want is the opinion of men engaged in the industry, not the ideas of Prof. C. J. Hamilton who one day is sent to America for the vindication of British Rule and the next day returns to write smartly on the illusion of the "golden age"—as if it were a tremendous redemption of British credit to attack certain picturesque and valid recollections of the age preceding Clive and Hastings. We think it no use filling the "Economic Journal" with ideas which lure the Government of India into bearing the costs of partisan books like those of Professor Jevons of the Allahabad University.

Though restrained by the atmosphere of the Conference, Mr. Lalubhai has made interesting observations worthy of the attention of publicists. He, while welcoming the presence of the Todhunter Committee of amateurs, drew attention to the existence of wage-earners, who obtain under Rs. 2,000 a year being spared the burden of taxation. The ryot who earns Rs. 500 a year pays a considerable share in taxes. The anomaly has to be remedied along with the custom of landlords in Eastern India being free from the burden of paying income-tax on agricultural receipts. A priggish professor declared before the Todhunter Committee that all taxation should be based on income. He ought to have known that Sir James Meston brought the taxable level on income to Rs. 2,000 not because of the charitable concern of the bureaucracy for the poor but because of the difficulty of assessment. The hypocrisy of philanthropic favour, however, remains. Mr. Lalubhai is right in calling attention to the sub-division of holdings which, in normal inheritance, goes on increasing irrespective of the chances of economic cultivation. Though he defies the Hindu law of succession, it remains a difficult problem, because into the association of religion and law we have to import some principle parallel to the integrity of primogeniture. The agricultural population is increasing while cultivable land is limited. Would it be impossible to devise a system of shares in single-managed estates? His condemnation of official policy which neglects the importance of the ryot is none too severe. Seventy per cent. of the population of India consists of agriculturists, but the privileged classes in the urban districts make free with State-revenue for the promotion of city-improvement and Development schemes to the injury of the villages. The pageant in front is getting too much of the good things of State-provision, possibly because the amenities of villages do not provide for the indent of dredgers and pumping plant which is closely watched by imperial bureaucrats.

Mr. Lalubhai's description of unemployment will be conceded as timely. While village-estates are fearfully subdivided, a number of people are bound to look for livelihood in cottage industries or in factory-areas. Thanks to Government, the latter outlet must remain limited. The promotion of cottage industries and the progress of co-operation seem to be the only temporary shelter To regulate the migration of surplus workers in the villages is good, but it has its limits and Mr. Lalubhai's statement of the problem borders on the solution of Mahatma Gandhi. The unemployed cannot be absorbed in the cities so long as Government are apathetic about the industrialisation of the country. The Government are slow and evasive. Mr. Lalubhai proposes the sending of scores of Government scholars to Europe to obtain industrial skill. Will the returning experts be able to develop large and successful industries while Britain looks upon India as her most expansible market? We know of the existence of dozens of sugar-experts and match-experts who complain that technical skill alone is not enough to secure success. The sincere aim of the State should be the development of industries, and Indian experts want the safety of the market and the encouragement of the State to ensure their prospects. The idea of the nineties that India should have a procession of Swadeshi experts to emulate the success of Japan is obsolete, because the success of Japan was due to the zeal of her statesmen to devote her independent resources to industry. The utter lack of State-supporot is illustrated in Mr. Lalubhai's graphic description of banking conditions in India. The Imperial Bank is a commercial bank which is not very much interested in any lock-up advances or in the support of pigmy banks engaged in co-operation. It mobilises finance, but the country lacks the aid of industrial banks. The State can provide facilities both in agriculture and manufacturing industry but such a policy would be deleterious to vested interests and hence we are doped with the doctrinaire precepts which the late Samuel Smiles framed in his book on Self-Help. The problem of foreign capital cannot be met without the harnessing of our own economic power to the growth of Indian industries. Foreign capital appears essential because of the non-adjustment of our economic and financial resources to Indian industries. India has resources but she has not the freedom to apply them whole-heartedly and fearlessly to her economic liberation. The Economic Conference can only discuss idle, second-hand problems or issue nerveless platitudes.

GERMANY HUMILIATED.

The news of the presentation of an Allied Note on the subject of the evacuation of the Cologne zone brings into relief the post-war psychology of the Western States. Here is a sovereign nation humiliated by the military occupation of its richest territory in time of peace and the occupation is to cease, according to Article 429 of the Treaty of Versailles, at the expiration of five years from the coming into force of the Treaty. January, 10, 1920, was the day on which the Treaty was ratified and, therefore, came into operation but European diplomacy is nothing if it is not subtle and resourceful. M. Poincare has all along contended, and now the Herriot Cabinet as well as the British Government and the Ambassadors' Conference agrees with that contention, that the Treaty has not come into force because the Germans have not fulfilled their obligations and carried out its terms. That the terms of the Treaty are such as can never be fulfilled by any nation or that a specific Article of the Treaty determines the periods of time provided by the Treaty does not matter to these cynical politicians. Moreover, a continuation of the occupation is a clear infringement of the Dawes Plan in spirit and in letter: in spirit because the scheme can work only with mutual goodwill while Germany from one corner to another is indignant at the Allied refusal to evacuate alien land, and in letter, because the pivot of the Dawes scheme is the fiscal autonomy and unity of Germany. Heavily as Germany was penalised by the scheme, her sacrifices, as her Chancellor recently observed, seem to be in vain since the Allied Governments while demanding their pound of flesh fail to fulfil their own part of the contract.

Foiled on the ground of reparations which have entered a new phase since the London Agreement, the Allied Governments have fallen back upon the old plea of disarmament. It seems that Germany, a powerless and defenceless nation in a Europe armed to the teeth, has not disarmed to the satisfaction of the *ex-parte* Inter-Allied Commission of control. If so, there is no reason why Rhineland should suffer for the fault of unoccupied Germany. In fact, however, the German Minister of Defence contends that the Commission carried out nearly 1·800 visits of inspection without any obstruction but failed to discover arms. But it is a strange notion of peace that the Allied Governments have of usurping alien territory and then expecting its owner to harbour no grievances! Whether the French want to occupy Rhineland permanently or not, the Baldwin Government have been mainly responsible for the present tension between the Allies and Germany which Mr. MacDonald tried to ease. Whatever the motive of the Allied policy, its effect on German opinion has, from the time of Lord Curzon's statement on the matter last month to the decision of the Ambassadors' Conference been singularly disastrous. It has created consternation among Government circles and evoked the vehement protest of the unanimous German nation: it has enhanced the difficulties of Cabinet formation in Germany, jeopardised the success of the Dawes scheme and minimised the chances of a European settlement. The publication of the Allied Note can make the matters worse, not better, despite its self-righteous and pompous accents.

Notes of the Day

The Ordinance Fight.

The Bengal Government must be proud of their exhaustive preparations for the battle-royal to-day. The Viceroy is there throwing the light of his countenance upon the loyal and the deserving; he has had the opportunity of encouraging the patriotic spirit of the "Muslim Deputation" which waited upon His Excellency; a "Muslim Conference" was held to applaud the Ordinance; flunkeys have been busy describing the prizes of prudence; the terror of police animosity must be deterring waverers; the Bengal Government have saved two votes by Regulation III. On top of them all comes the illness of Mr. C. R. Das which must be a great satisfaction to the patriots craving for the legalising of the Ordinance. The cumulative influence of circumstances is worth a dance and a garden-party at Belvedere. Against the forbidding prospect, there is only the will of the Bengal people to contend. We do not envy the task of the Opposition in the Bengal Council. Anglo-Indian critics who incessantly refer to the importance of live electorates, will, however, appreciate the mandate given by several constituencies to their representatives. To counter the happy interest which the electorates take in public affairs, the Bengal Government have offered secretly to convince M. L. C.'s, with documentary evidence, of the dread crimes of detenues. The news wired by our Calcutta correspondent suggests that several Councillors are inclined to "keep an open mind" regarding the wisdom of voluntary enslavement. We do not understand why the Bengal Government should thrust the invidious duty upon the Council when the public are quite clear about the issues and when they do not want a certificate of "responsibility" from officials for entitling them to further favours from Parliament. If the Bengal Council sign away their honour, they will have earned the contempt of the whole world. Lord Lytton has got the power to certify legislation If Lord Curzon could decree the partition of Bengal, why should Lord Lytton shirk the duty of certifying the abrogation of individual freedom in Bengal? To throw the duty on the Council amounts to inciting dissensions in the province. We hope the Bengal Government will not be able to profit over-much through Mr. Das' illness.

East African Committees.

The proposal of the formation of an East African Federation, as we showed yesterday, spells danger to the Indian settlers in Kenya. The correspondence between the Indian Association there and the European Chamber of Commerce was interesting not merely because it showed the White populace to be in a state of suspended judgment on the question but because the Chamber's reply mentions the fact less well-known in India—that "the mission from the Secretary of State for Colonies" may consider this question. It will be remembered that though successive British Governments have refused to set up a Royal Commission to investigate the whole economic and political system obtaining in the Crown Colony of Kenya with its disastrous social and moral effects on the native population, Mr. Thomas had appointed two Committees of Members of Parliament, an African Land Committee and an East African Committee. The latter Committee has had to consider among other things, "the means of securing closer co-ordination of policy" among the British East African Dependencies. Clearly, those interested in furthering the project of a federation will press their claims taking advantage of this term of reference. The Government of India, so far as we are aware, have not thought it their duty to insist on the inclusion of an Indian member to safeguard Indian interests and represent the Indian view-point. Now that Mr. Morel, who might have been expected to make a stand for a disinterested Colonial policy, is no more to serve the Committee, Mr. Saklatwalla can well take his place. But has the Delhi bureaucracy, always on the alert to fashion new chains of political slavery, leisure enough to watch the interests of Indians abroad?

Good For Looting.

While the question of Raja Sir Hari Singh's succession to the Kashmir *gadi* is being warmly discussed in Viceregal circles, the British press is busy with wretched revelations. Mrs. Robinson's review of her girlhood is picturesquely done in the "Sunday Chronicle." Raja Sir Hari Singh has not yet entered the scene, for the period relates to the time when he was sucking his toes in the cradle. In the second chapter, she is besieged with admirers; she is no mean writer because her language is brilliant with allusions from Shakespeare. Little did the world realise that it was a Shakespearean scholar who intended to reside with Sir Hari Singh in the Land of Lalla Rookh, but English editors have brought out the coruscating qualities of her diction. While Mrs. Robinson proceeds with her tale, it is worth while noticing that there are "cultured" Englishmen who think that the sum of £150,000 is by no means too fabulous for a Nabob's soiree in the West. Mr. Filson Young, editor of "The Saturday Review", is a literary star and a moral mentor of eminence in the Tory world. Here is Mr. Filson Young's estimate of Mrs. Robinson and the cheque:

> "My heart was not, I confess, wrung with pity for Sir Hari Singh; and though most people would regard £150,000 as an excessive price to pay for the pleasures which he enjoyed, no one has suggested that it was more than he could afford.
>
> And his somewhat unsuccessful effort to avoid publicity has at any rate furnished the world with an entertainment almost unique, and set upon the stage as rich a gallery of rogues as any to be found in the pages of fiction."

This is a heroic effort to divert pity to the Robinson team and hold up the cheque-signer as the villain of the piece. Was £150,000 "more than he could afford"? The State of Kashmir has an annual revenue of about one crore of rupees. The Heir-Apparent, who was Simla's pet, threw away lakhs and lakhs of rupees for hushing up the Robinson scandal; an episode, not history in full. The fortunes of Princes are really derived from the toil of the people, and it is astounding to notice the accent of indulgence from English writers in regard to the humiliation of a Prince surrounded by profligate vampires when he was supposed to be widening his outlook in life. Kipling's first impression of Rangoon was that it was an ideal place to loot. Indian Nabobs are apparently ideal parties to fool, though Mr. Filson Young does not put it so.

Sidhva Assault Case.

After evasive answers in the Bombay Council and the Assembly, the Government of India have issued an equally evasive and unconvincing report on the Sidhva Assault case. The report, which is the result of Mr. Walter Baker's questions in the House of Commons, will be found elsewhere in these columns. The central fact of the case was that Mr. Sidhva, while trying to get into a third class compartment at Karachi railway station in April last, was not only refused entrance but actually roughly handled and forcibly ejected by an R. A. F. man. The authorities whose duty it was to see that the man who had taken the law into his own hands did not escape the clutches of law, failed to do their duty in the proper manner. The report gives matters no better complexion. The farcical court-martial let off the accused who had admitted before the Officer Commanding having committed the offence. The report says the admission did not amount to a confession. The acquittal was not altogether unexpected. In cases like this a verdict of 'not guilty' seems to be the fashion—and we recall the remarks of someone about the acquittal of Sergeant Andrews in the Moplah Train Tragedy case that the railway engine alone could possibly have been guilty. We have recently seen an article by Marx Beerbohm in which he classes courts as houses for amusement and contends that they are only a more perfect form of the theatre. But for the gravity of the issues involved the trial of Aircraftsman Blood was perhaps only a perfect form of farce, for the victim of the assault, Mr. Sidhva, was disallowed not only the services of his lawyer but also the right to cross-examine the accused. The report which tells us 'it is not considered that the acquittal can be adversely criticised,' is silent on this point and thus evades an important issue.

Carrying out the Mandate.

The following from a letter we have just received from Baghdad dated December 23, speaks for itself:

> "I take this opportunity to inform you that the Ministry of Interior has issued notice in which the name of your paper also appears to the effect that importation of certain Extremist papers will be liable to the penalty set forth by the Ministry. I have, therefore, to request you to kindly discontinue sending the paper to my address on and from receipt of this letter."

Obviously the mandate in Mesopotamia is being efficiently carried out.

TAXATION ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

(BY P. A. WADIA.)

Few people in this country care to raise the question—was there any necessity for the appointment of a Committee of this kind, in defiance of the resolution of the Legislative Assembly which rightly claimed an inquiry on a broader basis into the economic conditions of the country as a whole? The present Committee's hands are tied down and their activities confined to the subordinate work of redistributing the taxes on the assumption that the present scale of Government expenditure is normal. Paragraph 6 of the Resolution appointing the Committee observes: "It will be observed that the Committee will have no concern with expenditure, nor will it be part of their function to examine the adequacy of the resources of different governing bodies." The same assumption, namely, that the present scale of expenditure is normal and therefore not to be touched, underlies paragraph 2 of the Resolution: "In India the changes which have been made since the war in the relations between the Central and the Provincial Governments and the development of self-government furnish special reasons for a study of the subject of taxation in general and for the examination of alternative sources from which to raise the money to meet the expenditure which has necessarily to be incurred by the various taxing authorities at the present time." Who has determined the necessity of the present time expenditure? And is it normal? If the Taxation Enquiry Committee are precluded from raising this issue, self-respecting Indians might well hesitate at the necessity of the appointment and might well question the propriety of action of those Indians who have consented to serve on the Committee. For the members are told that the intensive high strung taxation, to which this country like other countries was subjected in the period of the War, is to be regarded by them as normal; and that whilst the idea of ascertaining the equity of the system of taxation as a whole is included in the terms of reference, in practice their task is to be confined to giving their blessing to an inflated war-time taxation by a few patches and by a policy of petty tinkering and pathological treatment.

A Question of Expenditure.

What is still more curious is that Sir Basil Blackett who had perhaps as much to do with the appointment of the Committee and the framing of the terms of reference as any one else himself recognised only a few months ago in unmistakable terms the folly of the limitations imposed upon the present Committee. Sir Basil Blackett observed in a speech before the Committee of the Indian Merchants Chamber in July 1924, that "the taxable capacity of the people depends almost entirely on the nature of the expenditure of the Government, or in other words very largely on the form in which the Government uses the money that it raises by taxation.....It is a question of expenditure very much more than a question of taxation." Wise expenditure would increase the taxable capacity as unprofitable expenditure may destroy it. But this apart, it might be discovered by the Committee, if they are single eyed and keep the search for truth clear of all prejudices and commitments, that in an attempt at shifting the burden of taxation from classes that cannot bear to the classes that can—(in the sense that the latter have a surplus)—the taxation encroaches on the motive to save and dries up the sources of future development, and that therefore the only statesmenlike remedy is to cut at the expenditure. To exclude from the terms of reference the consideration of a vital issue of this kind is to stultify the work of the Committee and to prejudice the very equity of the taxation system into which Government ask the Committee to enquire.

A Futile Enquiry.

But the member of the Committee seem to take their task in the same unscientific attitude of mind which the Government display in drawing up the terms of reference. The Chairman comes to the task with no special qualifications except that he has been steeped in the atmosphere of bureaucratic prejudices, that he must move within the circumference drawn by the terms of reference. As a retired official he likes all things to be done by the staff assigned to him, with the result that he finds himself hampered by the limitations of the staff, in addition to his own limitations. The former Education Minister of Bombay who is now serving as a member has no precise views of his own, his knowledge of the intricacies of the differential calculus does not and cannot serve him in the new field into which he is drawn and judging by the questions he occasionally puts to witnesses he appears to believe that his duty consists in asking a supplementary question, sometimes very awkwardly selected, to support the Chairman's contentions. The Professor of Economics who hails from Aligarh thinks it to be his sole business to offer an economic apologia for the British Rule and dreams of a happy India brimming over with surplus resources lavishly spent on marriages and funeral expenses. Sir Percy Thompson is the only member of the Committee who has an insight into the principles and a grasp of the problem, but he comes a stranger to India, and has yet to learn even the elementary facts connected with the economic life of the people.

A Committee of this kind, composed of members who have no grasp of the problem, who are lacking in that depth of vision and imaginative outlook which often make good any failure of smaller gifts, can never achieve any solid results—much less when it works under the limitations imposed upon it by the terms of reference. "Can there any good thing come out of Nazareth!"

IS GERMANY GUILTY?

ALLIED-ALLEGATIONS.

AWAITING CONTROL COMMISSION'S REPORT.

LONDON, Jan. 5.

Berlin.—An identical allied note on the subject of the evacuation of the Cologne zone presented to-day points out that the Allies have acquired proof that Germany has hitherto not fulfilled and will not be able to Treaty by 10th January the condition of the treaty of Versailles enabling her to benefit from the provisions of partial evacuation of the territories west of the Rine and fulfil by 10th January the condition of the Bridge heads. Information collected by the Inter-Allied Commission of Control shows that the Grand-General Staff of Army has been reinstituted in another form in violation of Article 160 of the Treaty and short term volunteers recruited and trained in violation of Article 174 conversion of war material in factories has been far from realised in violation of Article 168. Surplus stocks of war materiel of all kinds exist in violation of Articles 164 to 169. Reorganisation of the State police has not been begun contrary to Article 162 and the decision of the Boulogne Conference of 19th June 1920. Furthermore the German Government, in violation of Article 211, has in no wise taken all legislative and administrative measures demanded by the Allied note of 20th September 1922.

Allied Governments expect shortly to receive the report of the Inter-Allied Control Commission giving complete results of the general inspection now proceeding. This report will permit them to determine what can be expected from Germany so that her obligation regarding war material may be regarded as loyally observed in accordance with Article 423.

A communication will be sent later to the German Government on this subject.

TEXT OF THE NOTE.

LEAFIELD (Oxford) Jan. 5.

A collective note on the subject of the evacuation of the Cologne zone signed by the representatives of Belgium, France, Great Britain, Italy and Japan was presented to the German Chancellor, to-day. The text of the note is as follows:—

"Article 428 of the Treaty of Versailles of 28th June 1919 stipulates that German territory situated West of the Rhine together with bridgeheads shall be occupied by the troops of the Allied and Associated Powers during a period of fifteen years to run from the entry into force of the treaty as a guarantee for the execution of the said treaty by Germany. By the terms of Article 429, if the conditions imposed by the said treaty of peace have been faithfully carried out by Germany, occupation foreseen in Article 428 shall be successively restricted at the expiration of first five and then of first ten years. The Allied Governments are already in a position to inform the German Government without awaiting 10th January 1925, that they have obtained proof showing that Germany has not yet fulfilled and cannot possibly fulfil by that date the conditions laid down in Article 429 so as to enable her to benefit by the clause relating to the partial evacuation anticipated. Thus, merely referring to part five of the treaty, sufficient grounds for the decision of the Allied Governments is to be found in the information collected by the inter-Allied Military Commission of Control (in respect of some obstruction) in regard to the extent to which the military clauses have been carried out.

"For example to mention only some essential points among the facts already known the following facts have been ascertained. In violation of Article 160, great general staff of army has been reconstituted in another form. In violation of Article 171 short service volunteers have been recruited and trained. Contrary to Article 168 the transformation of factories for manufacture of war materials is far from being complete. Contrary to Articles 164 to 169 surplus of every kind has been found to exist beyond amounts of military material and considerable illicit stocks of war material have been discovered. Contrary to Article 162 and to the decision taken by the Boulogne Conference on June 19th 1920, reorganisation of the state police has not been begun. Contrary to Article 211 the German Government is far from having taken all Legislative and administrative measures demanded by the Allied Governments in their Note of September 29th 1922.

"The Allied Governments moreover, expect to receive shortly the report of the Inter-Allied Commission of Control giving full results of the present general inspection. This report will enable them to determine what still remains to be done by Germany in order that her obligations in military matters may be considered in terms of Article 429 as having been faithfully carried out. Further communication will be addressed to the German Government on this subject."—B. O. W.

GERMANY AND CUSTOMS.

HURRIED NEGOTIATIONS WITH POWERS.

LONDON, Jan. 5.

Berlin.—Hurried negotiations are proceeding between Germany and various Powers regarding the customs arrangements from January 10th on which date Germany's obligation to give the Allies the most favoured-nation treatment expires. No agreement has yet been reached by France Italy and Belgium but the Great Britain's position has been made secure by the recent commercial treaty.

NO EXTENSION TO DOMINIONS?

Reuter learns in this connection, however, that Germany does not intend to extend the most favoured-nation treatment to the Dominions unless the letter responded in the same manner. Negotiations have already been opened by Canada.—Reuter.

EGYPTIAN ELECTIONS

ZAGLUL'S OPTIMISM

WHY HE ENTERS ELECTIONS.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

Cairo.—Zaghlul Pasha, interviewed by Reuter, emphatically denied that the Wafd was pursuing Republican tendencies. He said he entered the elections solely in order to save the Constitution, and declared that the actions of the present Ministry were entirely unconstitutional. He contended that the elections were illegal. He was sanguine that he would achieve a triumph in the elections, but, nevertheless, he would challenge the legality of the elections, although it might mean going to polls, again in order that the Constitution should be saved. He said he was always ready to discuss the settlement of the Egyptian question with Mr. Chamberlain or any other representative of the British Government. —Reuter.

I. C. S. COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 6

The Indian Civil Service competitive examination has begun. 95 candidates are sitting here for the test.

ALLIED NOTE.

GERMAN PRESS PROTEST.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

Berlin.—The Allied Note on the subject of the evacuation of the Cologne Zone has evoked a chorus of protests in the German Press. Dr. Marx's organ, the "Germania" says:—The Note seriously threatens to destroy mutual confidence among the Nations which has recently been revived. The "Berliner Tageblatt" and the "German People" unanimously reject it as a monstrous attempt indefinitely to subject a population of two million to foreign domination. The Monarchist "Kreuz Zeitung" says: The real reason of non-evacuation is that Britain needs the support of France for her extra-European policy and therefore gives France a free hand in the Rhine.—Reuter.

ALLIED FINANCE.

MR. CHURCHILL LEAVES FOR PARIS

LEAFIELD (Oxford) Jan. 5.

A Cabinet meeting was held at Downing Street this morning at which, it is understood, matters relating to this week's conference of Allied Finance Ministers in Paris occupied the attention of the Ministers. Mr. Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer will leave for Paris to-morrow morning.—(B. O. W.)

FINANCE MINISTERS' CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

Mr. Churchill and Sir Otto Niemeyer, Controller of Finance, departed for Paris to attend the Conference of Allied Finance Ministers. Though inter-Allied debts do not figure in the agenda they dwarf everything else in importance. They will certainly be unofficially discussed.—Reuter.

FRENCH WAR DEBT.

PLAN OF PAYMENTS.

LONDON, Jan. 5.

Washington.—Mr. Hughes has transmitted to Mr. Mellen, Secretary of the Treasury for his "personal and private" information the French war debt memorandum which, it is understood, refers to the plan of settlement envisaging a moratorium with payments extending over eighty years after the expiry of the moratorium, with interest on payments during the period of the moratorium at the rate of one half per cent.

GERMAN PAYMENTS.

U. S. NOTE ON AMERICAN CLAIMS.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

Washington.—Replying to Britain's contention that the full amount of the American War claims against Germany should not be chargeable against the annuities payable by Germany under the Dawes Plan, Mr. Hughes reaffirms the Administration's previous attitude that the American claims are entitled to an equal treatment in the allocation of German payments. It is understood, however, that the communication despatched yesterday reiterates the Government's desire not to press unduly in the matter of the time for payment and its willingness to make compromise regarding the period over which the payment may be spread. The Note states that Government does not see anything regarding the claims requiring arbitration as the British Government has suggested.—Reuter.

U. S. AND FRENCH MEMORANDUM.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

Washington.—Mr. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, states that the French memorandum does not mark a new step towards funding the settlement with France. He assumes that something more definite will be received.—Reuter.

BENGAL SURPRISE.

COUNCILLORS PRAY FOR INJUNCTION.

GOVT. MANOEUVRES: SECRET CONFERENCES.

MR. DAS ILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 6.

An eleventh hour surprise in the Bengal Legislature is that Babu Satyendra Chandra Mitra and Babu Anil Baran Roy, two members of the Bengal Legislative Council at present under detention, will, it is understood, appear before Mr. Justice Pearson in the Calcutta High Court this morning, to pray for an injunction to stay the meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council (to which, it appears, the two members have been formally summoned) until such time as they are permitted to attend. The situation acquires further interest by the fact that of the 43 amendments to the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Bill tabled for to-morrow's meeting of the Council, 11 are in the name of Babu Satyendra Chandra Mitra.

WILL NATIONALISTS TRIUMPH?

PARTY MANOEUVRES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 6.

Slowly drags the fateful day and the next twenty-four hours will determine whether the popular side emerges triumphant or Lord Lytton's Government. Political prophets are busy in prophesying forecasts. People are awaiting the day with panting breath. The sole topic of Bengal at this moment is the Criminal Law Amendment Bill.

It is most difficult to forestall which side wins in this dreadful tug-of-war. Heavy handicap is placed on the Nationalists. Two Swarajists Councillors are now the guests of His Majesty's prison. Mr. Anil Baran Roy and Satyen Mazumdar. Although in observing formality summons were issued to them there is no ghost of a chance of alowing them to exercise their votes. Their constituencies have demanded Government of their presence in the Council to-morrow to which Government will never agree as it will produce a tremendous electric effect on the Council.

Mr. DAS ILL.

To add to this misfortune Mr. C. R. Das's illness comes as a terrific blow. Ever since his return from Belgaum he has been sufferiny from colic pain and fever. My anxious query early this morning points to his fever coming down to normal and God willing he will be able to take part in to-morrow's Council. Yet, the few days he remained bed-ridden were a national loss, which cannot be recovered. His persuasiveness would have won over a few drooping spirits, whom he alone can inspire.

One prominent Nationalist Councillor in deep anxiety has stated "There would have been no need of our fighting this issue when all the constituencies of Bengal and great organisations of Nationalists, Moderates, Christians and Mahomedans have unanimously condemned the Bill. But we are fighting to demonstrate before the world that though we are crippled in the Council we have still defeated the Government measure. This has a great moral force, which we cannot ignore although we know Government will on the very day in case of defeat will certify the Bill."

SECRET CONFERENCE.

Utmost secrecy was maintained in the conference between the Home Member and some Councillors and how far all amongst the latter were convinced with the "proofs" which the former produced is yet a matter of conjecture. There is no doubt, however, that Sir Hugh Stephenson made a very eloquent appeal and his clever reasoning has induced some members to pledge votes to Government. While Government campaign to catch votes is in full swing, Nationalists have also made remarkable progress in their coming struggle. The finality of innumerable conferences which Calcutta has witnessed during the past week will be reached at late hours to-night. The latest political melodrama is Mr. Amulya dhan Addy's attempt to rally the "Progressives," probably to the side of Government. But it has ended in a miserable failure. More than one hundred invitations were issued but to his surprise only half a dozen attended and the convener dispersed the meeting.

MAHOMEDAN CONFERENCE.

The Mahomedans Conference at Town Hall to-night is expected to be exciting. This morning's train has brought a contingent of representative Mahomedans from the mufussils. They have signified their unhesitating condemnation of Criminal Law Amendment Bill. The highest significance is, however, attached to the coinference of Nationalists. It will determine the course which the Nationalists bloc should adopt in the Council. It can be said that neither the amendment of Mr. Akhil Chandra Dutt, nor the amendment of Mr. Bijoykrishna Bose for referring the Bill to a Select Committee, has been generally accepted by the party. Both these amendments will be discussed at length to-night. Some suggest that the amendment proposed is the only solution of nullifying the effects of the Bill by a committee preponderated by the Nationalists. The next question which the conference is likely to discuss is to throw out the Bill immediately after it was moved. The supporters of this view draw illustration from the rejection of the Finance Bill last cold weather in the Legislative Assembly in Delhi.

A few clever legislators have given currency to the notion that on the seventh curiously Sir Henry Cotton's term of office of Presidentship of the Council expires and as such they will urge for proroguing the Council. They express opinion that thus marking time will be a wise course left. Anyhow these are some of the important suggestions likely to be presented before the Conference of Nationalists to-night, which will decide the Party's attitude in the Council.

MOTION OF ADJOURNMENT.

DETENUES TO BE SUMMONED TO ATTEND COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 6.

Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta has written to the Secretary of the Bengal Legislative Council giving notice of his intention to a motion of adjournment for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, as to whether Messrs Anil Baran Roy and Satyendra Chandra Mittra, members of the Legislative Council, who have been served with summons to attend the meeting of the Council to be held on 17th January and who have already signified their intention to the Governor to attend the meeting but who are now under detention under Regulation III at the Central Jail are entitled to be brought up to the meeting before the list of business fixed for the meeting is entered upon

He has also given notice of his intention of moving a motion that in the judgment of the Council the evidence of Mr. Subash Chandra Bose, the Chief Executive Officer of the Calcutta Corporation, Mr. Anil Baran Roy M.L.C., and Mr. Satyendra Chandra Mittra M.L.C. (now under detention) and Mr. C. A. T. Tegart, Commissioner of Police and four other police officials is material with reference to the project of the Criminal Law Amendment Bill (1925) now under consideration by the Council and that a formal address be presented to the Governor through the President of the Council for the issue of summonses on the said persons requiring their attendance before the Council at a time and place to be mentioned in such summonses as provided by Section one of the Bengal Legislative Council (Witnesses) Act 1866.

There are altogether forty-three amendments to the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Bill appearing on the Agenda paper of the Legislative Council

Mr. Satyendra Chandra Mittra, a prisoner under Regulation III heads the list with a notice of nine amendments urging the restriction of the operation of the Act to one year. A list of amendments appears in the names of Sir P. C. Mitter and Babu Bejoy Krishna Bose.

Mr. C. R. Das is indisposed having a light fever. It is reported that he may not be able to attend to-morrow's debate.

MR. C. R. DAS'S HEALTH.

SLIGHTLY BETTER NOW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 6.

Enquiries made at his residence show that Mr. C. R. Das is now slightly better. His temperature is 100deg. and he has no pain. Sir Nilratan Sarkar and Dr. Bidhan Roy are attending him. It has not yet been decided whether he will attend the Council to-morrow.

PROTESTS FROM MOFUSSIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 6.

Meetings are being held in mufussil town protesting against the Bengal Ordinance Bill and requesting the Council members to oppose its passing.

SUSTAINED DEVELOPMENT OF MOTORSHIPS.

LONDON, Jan. 6

A sustained development of motorships is recorded by Lloyd's Quarterly Register which shows the world's ship-yards have at present under construction 924,000 tons of shipping fitted with internal combustion engines compared with 1,531,000 tons equipped with steam engines. Germany, Scandinavia and Holland are building 477,000 tons of motorships compared with only 143,000 tons of steamers. British yards on December 31st were constructing a total tonnage of 1,297,000 tons which is 98,000 tons below that of last year.—Reuter.

Mr. E. S. Montagu has left £44,969.—Reuter.

THE ACID TEST

ALL PARTIES CONFERENCE AT DELHI

MR. JINNAH'S APPEAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

In response to the invitation issued by the All-Parties' Conference Committee which is to meet at Delhi on 23rd January, Mr. M. A. Jinnah has made the following statement to the Press:—

Hindu-Moslem Unity is nearer to-day than it has been for the last three years. I think, we are moving for the purpose of bringing about a settlement in the right direction now. In November last, the All-Parties' Conference, held in Bombay, appointed a Committee and now the Hindu Maha Sabha and the All-India Moslem League have appointed Committees to formulate the terms of the settlement. So we have at last got, to use the expression by way of analogy, the high contracting parties fairly well defined. Hitherto it was somewhat illusory as to who represented the Mahomedans and who represented the Hindus. The All-Parties' Conference Committee is going to meet on the 23rd of January at Delhi, and I trust that we shall meet there in an atmosphere of friendship and harmony with the one object in view, viz., to bring about a just and honourable settlement.

MUSLIM REPRESENTATION.

As far as I have been able to analyse the question of Mahomedan representation, it may be reduced to the following propositions:—

1. Separate Electorates provisionally, or so long as the Mahomedans think it is essential for their protection. No majority is to be reduced in any Province to a minority or even to an equality. But minorities, wherever they may be, either Hindu or Moslem, should not be limited to their representation according to the population, provided the minority is not effective; but some excess representation may be granted to negligible minorities.

2. Separate Electorates according to population basis.

3. Joint Electorates with the reservation of seats according to population basis.

4. Proportionate representation by adopting the system of a single transferable vote; and

5. Common Electorates, pure and absolute, thereby following the rule of the survival of the fittest; but this presupposes the absence of communal feelings, sentiments and interests, which, under the present conditions, is highly doubtful.

I want, therefore, not only the Mussalmans but all my countrymen to carefully consider under the present circumstances what would be the best course to adopt to bring about a complete settlement of this question.

I personally attach far more importance to a settlement, without which, it is now agreed on all hands, no further advance is possible. If we are not able to settle this question, I believe that the Government will settle it; but it will be the gravest reflection upon the leaders of the country if it will once more justify (the assertion?) that the presence of the British cannot be dispensed with for a long time to come.

THE ACID TEST.

The meeting of the All-Parties' Committee of the 23rd of January at Delhi is going to be the acid test; and the failure or success of this meeting will show whether or not we are capable of managing our affairs and are fit for Swaraj. As far as I have been able to understand, the points of difference are so small that it passes my comprehension why so much capital is made of this question.

With regard to the question of the Moslems' share in the Services, is it not possible that, once the efficiency bar is established, the Mahomedans should, as far as possible, be assured of their having a just and a fair share in the Services of the country? I believe this formula already exists in some Provinces, and it cannot either impair the efficiency of the administration, nor can it result in any injustice to the Hindus and yet, if properly worked, may secure to the Mussalmans a due share in the Services.

APPEAL TO ATTEND MEETING OF 23RD.

I therefore appeal to the members of the committees which have been appointed by the All-India Moslem League, namely, the Reform Committee, and the Committee appointed in Bombay to formulate the Moslem case with regard to their representation in the Legislatures and other elected bodies and their due and proper share in the Services, to make it a point to attend the meeting of the All-Parties' Conference Committee at Delhi on the 23rd of January, to which we are invited. I trust that the Committee appointed by the Hindu Maha Sabha will also attend; and if one supreme effort is made, I still have confidence in the better sense of India that a settlement may yet be accomplished.

ALL-INDIA HINDU COMMITTEE

TO MEET AT DELHI ON 22ND INST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 6.

Lala Lajpat Rai, Chairman, the All-India Hindu Committee which was appointed by the Hindu Mahasabha at Belgaum, to ascertain and formulate Hindu public opinion in the matter of representations in the Councils and other matters, wants all members of the committee to meet at Delhi on the 22nd instant for the purpose of settling preliminaries of their work and to settle the producer. A formal letter stating the exact time and place will be issued from Lahore as soon as Lala Lajpat Rai returns to that place.

On the reopening of the Burma High Court, thirty first grade pleaders were enrolled as advocates.

CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME

ADVANCE THROUGH LEGISLATURE

M. L. A'S PROPOSALS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Jan. 6.

It is understood the Swarajists have formulated many interesting proposals for the next session of the Legislative Assembly with a view to push on the Constructive Programme of the Congress. They will ask Government to afford encouragement to hand-spinning and hand-weaving and open Charkha factories in diverent provinces.

Another resolution recommends Government to adopt the dry policy abolishing sale and manufacture of liquor except for medicinal purposes. A third one recommends Government to prefer Indian insurance companies, as far as possible, in all their insuring requirements.

By another resolution Government is forbidden from raising any new loans or appointing commission or committees without previous reference to the Legislature.

Seeking to abolish the ban on persons convicted of political offences from entering the Legislature, municipalities and local boards.

Government is also recommended to purchase its steel requirements in India, as far possible.

INDIAN LEGISLATURE.

VICEROY OPENS SESSION ON 20TH

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 6.

It is understood that Viceroy will open in State, on the 20th instant the forthcoming session of the Indian Legislature.

SIR PURSHOTTAMDAS' BILLS.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL ACCORDS SANCTION TO INTRODUCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BOMBAY, Jan. 6.

His Excellency the Governor-General has been pleased to accord the previous sanction required under the Government of India Act to the introduction by Sir Purshottamdas Thakordas in the Legislative Assembly of the Bill to amend the Indian Paper Currency Act and the Bill to amend the Indian Coinage Act.

LONDON-NEW YORK EXCHANGE.

POUND BREAKS RECORD.

LEAFIELD (Oxford) Jan. 5.

Pound sterling on New York rose so well in early business to-day that it not only passed all records since it was "unpegged" six years ago, but actually passed the rate at which it stood when decontrolled. Mid-day quotation was four dollars seventy-seven cents, but there was a slight reaction later to four dollars seventy-six and seven eight cents. The rate is now within ten cents of parity.—B. O. W.

ON TOUR IN AFRICA & EAST.

H. H. AGA KHAN.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

H. H. the Aga Khan embarked, to-day, for Brindisi on a prolonged tour among his followers in the East, Central and South Africa and Madagascar. He will also visit Egypt, and will not return to Europe till next summer.—Reuter.

OPIUM CONFERENCE.

BRITISH ATTITUDE AT AMERICAN PROPOSAL.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

According to the "Manchester Guardian" a member of the Cabinet is likely to be added to the British Delegation at the Opium Conference at Geneva which will resume its sitting on January 12th.

It is understood that the Cabinet, yesterday, discussed the question of the policy involved. It may be taken that the British Government, while sympathising with the object of the American proposal gradually to suppress opium traffic, questions the wisdom of the particular method proposed, being of opinion that it would be better to evolve the means of controlling the import of opium into the countries where the trade was doing harm than to attempt to end the trade at one stroke. It is declared that the prominence given to India in the matter is quite unfair, it being pointed out that India does not export opium except to the Governments which want it and can control its distribution, and there has been no export of opium from India to China since 1917 since when its production in China, Persia and Turkey has increased. —Reuter.

A Gas Geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes, a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day night: There is no tedious wait for hot water. 1652

PURE MILK SUPPLY

BOMBAY'S NEW SCHEME

CORPORATION TO HELP COMPANY.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Tuesday, Mr. V. J. Patel presiding. Owing to another function which coincided at Churni Road where H. E. the Governor declared open the Hindu Hospital the attendance was very poor as many members had gone there and it was at first doubted if there would be even a quorum. The proceedings too for well-nigh two hours were dull and monotonous. Only one question of milk supply in the city was discussed with some heat and enthusiasm and ultimately the original proposition was carried despite several amendments. By this new scheme a supply of 300 gallons of milk per day was guaranteed by a certain syndicate, the Municipal Corporation supplying in return Rs. one lakh and guaranteeing 5½ per cent. interest on certain conditions.

BOMBAY MILK SUPPLY.

Consideration was given to the report of the Sanitary Measures Committee regarding the schemes submitted by Khan Bahadur Bhiladwala and the Infants and Public Milk Supply Company for starting and maintaining dairy farms for the supply of milk to Bombay on certain conditions. The Committee recommended the acceptance of the offers of Khan Bahadur Bhiladwala and the Infants and Public Milk Supply Company on conditions

(1) that both the companies should undertake to supply 300 gallons of milk per day in Bombay city within one year after the payment of the municipal contributions

(2) that two municipal councillors should be appointed on the board of directors of the two companies as representatives of the Corporation

(3) that the municipal dairy expert should be an ex-officio director but without any vote

(4) that the Corporation should be given the right to buy up the concerns the option to be exercisable every ten years

(5) that the Municipality should contribute Rs. one lakh to the capital of the Infants and Public Milk Supply Company and

(6) that the Corporation should guarantee an annual payment of interest at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji proposed the adoption of the report and said it would be a good starting point to improve their milk supply in the city.

Dr. J. V. Vora seconded.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta opposed the motion and said the report was unsatisfactory which did not touch even the fringe of the question. Merely to do something did not solve the question. The Corporation had to guarantee interest, contribute Rs. one lakh and in return only get 300 gallons of milk per day. His information was that the city required a supply of at least fifty thousand gallons of milk per day against which a supply of only 300 gallons per day was not satisfactory. He therefore moved an amendment that the question be referred back to the Committee for further consideration.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai seconded the amendment and said the Corporation should grapple with the root causes of the scarcity of milk supply which were slaughter of milch cows, want of production of the milch cattle and provision of stables in the city in a sufficient number.

The President:—Some beginning should be made.

Mr. Desai:—But it should be a good beginning.

Continuing Mr. Desai said the Corporation should also tackle with the question of prevention of disease among animals.

Mr. V. A. Dabholkar opposed the amendment. He said a supply of 300 gallons of milk per day meant 3000 seers which cost about Rs. 1,100 per day. He thought it was a good beginning towards their milk supply especially as pure milk for children was very urgently needed. There were many difficulties in Bombay to get fresh milk chief among which was that a buffalo owner had to pay Rs. 10 for stabling his buffalo now against Rs. 2 heretofore. He could not pay Rs. 10 for a dry buffalo per month for nearly a year as it entailed loss to him.

Mr. K. F. Nariman:—Continue the Rent Act then. (Laughter.)

The Commissioner advised the adoption of the report and said it meant an advance of one step further in their great and enormous struggle which they had been making for the last 15 or 20 years to improve the health of the children. He had studied the question from root to branch and bottom to top for the last five years and he thought the proposals before them were the only solution failing the alternative of running their own stables for the production of milk somewhere outside the city. He agreed with Mr. Jamnadas Mehta that a supply of 300 gallons of milk per day was nothing but they wanted to multiply the scheme by ten to produce the quantity of milk they wanted for their present population. He did not think they would have to guarantee for all the future schemes, because if their present scheme proved successful they could say there was no necessity of giving any guarantee.

Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai moved another amendment that counsel's opinion be taken on the point as he doubted the legality of the Corporation's investing municipal money in a business.

Mr. Mathuradas Tricumji seconded the amendment.

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram still moved a further amendment that the clause in the proposed agreement with the Company in regard to the guaranteeing of the payment of interest be omitted.

Mr. G. K. Samji seconded the amendment.

On taking votes all the amendments were lost and the original proposition was carried

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday when the budget for 1925-26 will be introduced.

The "Pioneer" understands that it is proposed after the Indian Legislature has been reopened to reassemble members of the Indian Auxiliary Forces Committee in order that they may consider and pass their report which is now in the Press.—(A.P.)

PLIGHT OF "UNTOUCHABLES."

WHAT MR. ANDREWS SAID IN MALABAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CANNANORE, Jan. 6

Mr. C. F. Andrews, who had come to Kerala to perform the opening ceremony of the Christian Seva Mandir at Kunnamkulam in Travancore came here two days ago in connection with the Flood Relief. He visited some of the flooded areas and was much impressed by the misery and sufferings of the villagers. He left yesterday for Madras, whence he will return to Shantiniketan. Before leaving he issued the following statement to the Press,

"I went up the Baliapatam river, starting from Azhikkal station on January 4th to visit the flooded areas and saw sings in every direction that the building of houses had not been taken in hand because of want of funds. I shall report about this later to different relief committees. On the morning of January 5th, I was taken along the Trunk Road leading from Cannanore to Taliparamba, passing through Kalliaseri. I found that along certain section of the road Pulayas and Cherumas were not allowed to pass through a quarter where there were Nair houses. I understand that the member of the Chirakkal Taluk Board who belongs to the Pulaya class has been freely admitted through this road, but the Pulayas of the district told me that they dare not go along the road for fear of a beating. I also cross-examined a little boy who had actually been beaten on his way from school and had been so intimidated by this beating that he had left the school for the time being. The only way by which the Pulayas and Cherumas are able to get past this section of the road is through the open country which is flooded with water in the rains. It clearly is an extreme hardship as well as being an injustice and inhumanity. I have visited the school and seen the headmaster he told me that four boys from these classes joined the school, but all had withdrawn their names except this one boy who has been beaten. It was clear to me that this boy himself would be unable to attend school unless escorted. I advised Mr. Kelappan Nair to stay behind and escort him because his admission into the school would be forfeited if he absented himself too long. I am returning to Madras to-day and shall report what I have seen to Mr. Kesava Menon and other Indian leaders.

At Vaikom I was deeply moved to see the devotion and self-sacrifice of the Satyagrahis and to hear the story of their heroic action during the flooded time in standing breathing in the water for hours together at their post of duty. I feel certain that these struggle must go on persistently and that it is sure to win success in the long run. Already I could feel that public sympathy was gaining ground and that their devotion and sacrifice was having its due effect. At a very remarkable meeting which was crowded with visitors from all round the whole audience with very few exceptions appeared to be with me when I put forward the necessity of carrying on these struggles to the very end. A victory obtained here at Vaikom will resound all through the country and will immensely help to break down the barriers in every direction. At Ernakulam which I visited on my way back I found the greatest possible sympathy with the Satyagrahis at Vaikom. I feel that the whole country has been stirred by their heroic endeavours and that the victory is far nearer than It was a few months ago. What is needed is that public support should be sustained and public sympathy more and more encouraged. It is the world outside Vaikom which will finally decide the struggle by bringing moral pressure to bear upon the Vaikom orthodox party. As impressed to find in Vaikom itself so many who oin their heart of hearts sympathised with the Satyagrahis even though they did not accept their position.

THE "UNTOUCHABLES."

A MAHOMEDAN COMPLAINT.

Included in the agenda of the Bombay Municipal Corporation is a letter addressed to the President of that body by a Mr. G. M. Hazari who has forwarded copy of a notice issued by the Land Manager of the Improvement Trust in which it is pointed out that for the convenience of tenants separate blocks of the Foras Road chawls have been set apart for different communities and the tenants are requested to shift accordingly. In the opinion of Mr. Hazari "it is a degradation for the Mahomedans for whom block No. 13 has been set apart that Mahars, Mochis and Surties should have been asked to live on the first and ground floors thereof" and he adds that until the Corporation takes up the Improvement Trust under their control such high-handed policy "will never be abated."

NEW MUNICIPAL SECRETARY.

Mr. Ramrao Pilaji Desai, who hails from Pathare Prabhu community was born on 18th March 1876. In 1895 he passed the Previous Examination of the Bombay University and joined the Municipal Service on 12th January 1899. He began as a clerk in the Municipal Commissioner's Office. After a year's service in that office, however, he was selected by the late Mr. M. N. Wadia, the then Municipal Secretary, for a post under him, as a deserving candidate from amongst a number of applicants. Since then by his honest, hard and conscientious work he rose by degrees. He earned encomiums from Mr. Masani as well as a series of Presidents under whom he had the good fortune to work. He ultimately became the Assistant Municipal Secretary on 25th September 1919. The Corporation have finally fittingly recognised his services by appointing him as Secretary.

REVIVAL OF FASCISM

REJOICING IN ITALY.

NUMEROUS DEMONSTRATIONS

LONDON, Jan. 5.

Rome.—Numerous demonstrations were organised in Italy on Sunday rejoicing in the revival of the Fascist spirit as a consequence of Sgr. Mussolini's speech. The Police and troops of Milan had to protect the offices of the "Carriere della Seru" and other opposition papers and also masonic lodges. The Legion and Militia were engaged in tactical manoeuvres with machine guns, at Rome, the idea being resistance of the supposed invading force.

General Gandelphe the new commender of the Milita afterwards reviewed the legion and issued an order praising the military spirit and bearing of the milita. Subsequently the Legion paraded Rome singing the Fascist hymn "Gisvinezza" the Artillery section carrying guns on shoulders. The parade was headed by the Colonel Candelori whom Sgr. Rossi specially attacked in the memorandum mentioned on 20th December. Sgr. Farinacci, the leader of the uncompromising Fascists accompanied Col. Candelori. The Legion paid homage to the tomb of the "Unknown Soldier"

The Police and troops guarded the offices of the opposition newspapers. There were no disorders.

THREE MINISTERS RESIGN.

RUMOURED RESIGNATION OF SGR. SALANDRA.

LONDON. Jan. 5.

Rome.—The Ministers of Justice, Instruction and Public Works have resigned. The King has appointed substitutes.

It is also reported that Sgr. Salandra has resigned the leadership of the Italian delegation to the League of Nations.

"CONDUCT OF A DESPERATE MAN."

BRITISH DENUNCIATION OF MUSSOLINI'S ATTITUDE.

LONDON, Jan. 6

Rome.—The situation in Italy is attracting considerable attention here. The Liberal papers are particularly denunciatory in their criticisms of Sgr. Mussolini and consider his defiant attitude as the conduct of a desperate man.

Mr. Lloyd George, speaking at the National Liberal Club, strongly attacked Fascism and declared that repression, intimidation, arson and murder are the instruments of the Government of Italy and there has been nothing worse there since the atrocious rule of King Bomba (Ferdinand Second of Naples who reigned in the middle of the 19th century.) He rejoiced over the fact that the Liberal leaders were beginning a new struggle for Italian freedom.

"The Times" expresses much doubt regarding the stability of the present regime.

On the contrary, the "Daily Mail" pays a glowing tribute to Sgr. Mussolini for whom it proclaims the British people's intense admiration and describes him as the chief bulwark of civilisation against Bolshevism.—Reuter.

MINISTRY SUPPORTS MUSSOLINI.

ANTI-GOVT. ORGANISATIONS RAIDED.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

Rome.—Sgr. Mussolini's declaration in the Chamber on Saturday that he would break the back of the Aventine Liberal Opposition within forty-eight hours has been followed by striking results. The whole of the Opposition Press has lost its vehemence and ceased to attack Government and merely publishes bald news. The "Mondo" has exclusively devoted to-day's issue to subscription for "epiphany presents" to Roman children. All anti-Government organisations have been raided and dissolve including the 'Italia Libera."

Sgr. Aventinist, ex-Minister, Amondola is reported to have invited the ex-Premiers Sgr. Giolitti and Sgr. Orlando to join the revolt, but they refused to do so.

It is reported that the whole Ministry apart from those previously cabled, have placed their portfolios at Sgr. Mussolini's disposal in order to facilitate the reconstruction of the Cabinet.—Reuter.

The Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 22,000 to form the nucleus of the endowment fund for the Baroda Oriental Series to be issued from the Baroda Sanskrit Library.—(A:P:)

A special session of the Baroda Subjects Conference will be held at Bilimora on February 7th, 8th and 9th.—(A.P.)

UNTOUCHABILITY

"BIGGEST BLOT ON HINDUISM"

MR. NATARAJAN ON "ORTHODOX" CAMPAIGN.

When I read the proceedings of the meeting of certain Gujarati merchants to protest against Mahatma Gandhi's campaign against untouchability, which is the biggest blot on Hinduism to-day, I asked myself who these gentlemen were to set themselves up as authorities on religion. I suppose they profess to be orthodox Hindus. If so, I would respectfully remind them that the right and the duty of expounding religion is not the *Dharma* of men engaged in trade and commerce. Hinduism, with wonderful insight, recognises only two classes of men as competent to interpret its spiritual purpose. They are (1) the Shastris who have devoted their lives to the study of the Scriptures ,and (2) men, of whatever caste, who by a life of renunciation and meditation, have obtained deep insight into the things of the spirit. To this latter category, the true instinct not only of the Hindu people but also of religious thinkers all the world over, has with practical unanimity assigned Mahatma Gandhi. Hindus are hardly likely to be misled by the utterances of the recent meeting, but these are likely to be very useful to the enemies of Indian progress. Mr. Sanghavi's fatuous remark, which Mr. Manmohandas Ramji sought to explain away, should be a warning to him and his friends not to meddle in matters beyond their depth. The country will hold him and his co-editors personally responsible, should any violence be offered to Mahatmaji anywhere on account of his endeavours to redeem the depressed classes from the degradation into which they have been plunged by bigotry and superstition. For his own good, Mr. Sanghavi ought to be bound over to good behaviour for the next twelve months. Mahatma Gandhi would rejoice if he were lynched, as that will ensure the immediate triumph of his cause as nothing else can. But the age-long tradition of India and Hinduism would be irretrievably tarnished if any fanatic were to lift a finger against him.

K. NATARAJAN.

RANGOON MUNICIPALITY.

NEW PRESIDENT ELECTED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Jan. 6.

At a meeting of the Rangoon Municipal Corporation held this evening, Mr. L. Ah Yain, M.L.C., Bar-at-Law, was elected President in succession to Dr. Ba Yin by a majority of four votes other candidate being Mr. H. Azam M.L.C.

Another interesting item of business disposed of was the consideration of the necessity or otherwise of the continuance of the policy of restricting rents in Rangoon. In reply to the enquiry from the local Government the meeting adopted with modifications, Mr. Campagnac's Bill which was supported by the special committee of the Corporation that the Restriction of Rent be in operation for a further period of three years.

BURMA COUNCIL BYE-ELECTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Jan. 6.

Dr. Ba Yin, President of the Rangoon Municipal Corporation was declared elected by a large majority of votes to fill a seat in the Legislative Council representing East Rangoon constituency. The total number of votes recorded in his favour was 619 as against 323 in favour of Mr. Ba Shin. Dr. Ba Yin is a member of the pro-Council Entry Party.

OTTAMA'S TRIAL AND AFTER.

GOVERNOR JUSTIFIES DISPERSAL BY FORCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Replying to the general Council of Burmese Association, the Governor states that local officers were amply justified in ordering the crowd to disperse at Fytche Square on the day of the trial of the Rev. U. Ottama, and in taking steps to disperse them by force, when they refused to disperse voluntarily in spite of repeated warnings.

BHAVNAGAR'S REPRESENTATIVE AT SEAT OF GOVT. OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BHAVNAGAR, Jan. 6.

The Council of Administration, Bhavnagar State, has decided to station a representative of the Bhavnagar State at the seat of the Government of India. Several officers are suggested as eligible for the new post, but the consensus of opinion favours the appointment of Principal T. K. Sahani M.A., of the Samaldas College as he possesses the requisite qualities and commands the confidence of the Council of Administration and the people alike.

MR. HORNIMAN'S REMINISCENCES.

NINETEENTH INSTALMENT TO APPEAR TO-MORROW

C. P. SWARAJISTS AND COUNCIL.

MR. SIDHWA'S EXPLANATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Jan. 6.

With regard to Pandit Motilal Nehru's statement to the Associated Press of India that he was not aware on what authority Mr. R. K. Sidhva had said that the Swarajya Party in the Central Provinces was considering the question of accepting offices in the Council, Mr. Sidhva informed the representative of the Associated Press in Karachi that his information was based on the authority of one of the leaders of the Party with whom he had a discussion on the subject at Belgaum. Mr. Sidhva said though he was free to disclose the source of his information, he refrained from doing so just at present, but substantiated his statement by reference to the news published by the Associated Press at Nagpur after the publication of Mr. Sidhva's statement. The Nagpur report stated that "the Executive Committee of the Swarajya Party is expected to discuss the question of accepting Ministership from an all-India point of view as distinct from local considerations."

Mr. Sidhva added that his information was that if the Party, as a whole, decided to accept offices, the members would accept a nominal salary, thereby proving to the public that the Swarajists were accepting offices not because they were hankering after them but because they wanted to show to the world that the Reforms within the Cabinet were also unworkable. Mr. Sidhva concluded by saying that whatever might be the decision of the C. P. Swarajists, the Swarajya Party as a whole was so solid in its disciplinary measure that it would never act contrary to the decision of the General Council so ably guided by Mr. C. R. Das and Pandit Motilal Nehru. The great success of the Swaraiya Party all along had been due to this disciplinary attitude of its members, and no individual member or a Local Committee could act contrary to it.

FLOOD RELIEF AND VAIKOM.

MR. ANDREWS' IMPRESSIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 6.

Mr. C. F. Andrews returned to Madras to-day after completing his tour in Malabar. Mr. Andrews was well impressed with the relief work in the flooded area, and was satisfied that funds had been carefully administered. He said however, that grants for building purposes were inadequate. There was the urgent necessity of pressing forward with building and repairing work as quickly as possible in the dry weather before the coming of the monsoon, and the funds in hand should be immediately released for this purpose and grants given under careful supervision.

VAIKOM STRUGGLE.

With regard to the Vaikom struggle Mr. Andrews expected that opposition to the opening of the road would be continued for some time longer, but volunteers were quite determined to go on to the end in the present peaceful manner and were well organised and disciplined. He was also struck with the courteous behaviour of the Travancore police.

Official and Personal.

Sir Robert Horne has been elected Director of the Burma Corporation.—Reuter.

It is understood that the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivas Sastri has resigned membership of the Council of State.

Calcutta, 5th January 1925:—Her Excellency the Countess of Reading visited the Brahmo Girls School.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Reading dined with the Chief Justice of Bengal and Lady Sanderson.

Sir Robert Horne and Mr. Gates left Viceregal Lodge.

The following came to luncheon at Belvedere on Tuesday: Sir Archy and Lady Brik myre, Mr. R. W. Coryton, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. W. Lewis and Mr. Pat Lovett.

Main Sir Mahomed Shafi has agreed to act as legal adviser to the Bhawalpur State.

Nawabzadah Iqbal Muhamedkhan Bahadur, the heir apparent of Palanpur, is now convalescent after severe enteric fever and making steady progress towards recovery.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay opened the Sir Harkisondas Nurrotamdas Hospital on Tuesday

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson gave a Dinner Party at Government House on Tuesday. The following had the honour of being invited:—The Right Hon'ble Sir Montague Barlow, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice L. C. and Mrs. Crump, Mr, and Mrs. A. Montgomerie, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Thomas, Mr and Mrs R D Bell, Mr and Mrs F E Hardcastle, Mr J P Brander, Mr R H A Delves, Mr L W Hartley, Lt. Colonel F P Mackie, Lt. Colonel and Mrs P L Spicer, Commander and Mrs A G Kinch, Lt. Colonel and Mrs I D Jones, Mr K M Jhaveri, Mr G R Khairaj, Mr and Mars J R Abercrombie, Mr J B Sherston Baker, Mr. D B Binning, Mr and Mrs H Campbell, Mr. E H Curling, The Revd. G H Lester Garland, Mr and Mrs J F Gennings, Mr and Mrs S J Gillum. Mr and Mrs R S Powvala, Dr J E Sandilands, Mr and Mrs C G Stileman, Mr. and Mrs A J Turner, and Mr and Mrs F O J Roose.

Lady Wilson attended a Dance in aid of the Girls Friendly Society at the Ladies Gymkhana on Tuesday.

Seth Harilal M. Parekh, Nugger Seth of Mahuva under Bhavnagar has consented to preside over the deliberations of the twenty-forth annual gathering to be held at Mahuva on January 14 under the auspices of the Mahuva Cow Protection Society.—(A.P.)

MULSHI SENSATION

DOMESTIC TRAGEDY

TWO VICTIMS TO LOVE INTRIGUE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Jan. 5.

The story of a domestic tragedy in which Mrs. Parvatibai Gandhi (wife of Mr. Kishenchand Ghandi of the Bombay Improvement Trust) lost her life at the hands of a relative of hers, named Lakhmichand Lala, comes from the Tata dam works at Mulshi.

It appears that Mr. Kishenchand Gandhi accompanied by his wife Parvatibai and two children, came up from Bombay to spend the Christmas holidays with his brother Mr. Purshram Gandhi, A.M.I.C.E., Personal Assistant to the Chief Engineer to the Tata Dam Works at Mulshi Petha. About the same time Mr. Lakhmichand Lala, a medical student in the Grant Medical College, Bombay, who was married to a sister of the brothers Gandhi, had also come up for the holidays.

According to report Lakhmichand began to be very intimate with the wife of his brother-in-law, the Engineer Mrs. Bhagwatibai Ghandi, so the latter, it is said, asked her sister-in-law Parvatibai to mention the fact to her husband (Mr. S. M. Gandhi.)

On the morning of the 22nd December Mr. P.M. Gandhi took Lakhmichand to task for his behaviour and promised to make further inquiries into the matter when he returned from work that evening.

The parties who are Gujaratis were all residing at the time in a bungalow belonging to the Tata Works at Mulshi.

At 4 p.m. the same day while Mr. Kishanchand Gandhi, his wife Parvatibai and their two children were seated in their room talking together, Mr. Lakhmichand Lala suddenly entered and bolted the door from the inside. On Kishenchand demanding to know what he wanted, Lalla pulled out a revolver and pointed it at him. Kishenchand promptly jumped out of a window and ran off towards the works. In the meantime Lakhmichand Lalla appears to have shot Mrs. Parvatibai Ghandi whose body was found by the brothers lying in the verandah with two bullet wounds, in the stomach and forehead.

No trace of Lakhmichand Lalla could be found, but hearing from the servants that he had last been seen making off towards the jungle not far off, search was made for him there, when his dead body was found lying in the scrub with a bullet wound in his forehead and the revolver lying by his side.

The revolver which belonged to Mr P M Ghandi had been taken out of a drawer by Lakhmichand Lalla who broke the lock in doing so.

ARREST IN BELGRADE.

LEADER OF PEASANT PARTY.

LONDON, Jan. 5.

Belgrade.—M. Faditch the leader of the recently suppressed peasant party, who was accused of intriguing with the Soviet Government was arrested at Agram in a secret room of the house of the arrested deputy M. Hochutitch.

3 DEAD : 60 INJURED.

TRAIN COLLISION IN MAURITIUS.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

Port Louis (Mauritius).—Three persons have been killed and 60 injured as the result of a collision between two passenger trains, the dead including Mr. Henri Robert, a publisher. 15 persons have been injured seriously. An officer administering Government sustained slight injuries.—Reuter.

MR. THOMAS ILL.

PAINFUL AFFLICTION OF EYES.

LEAFIELD (Oxford) Jan. 5.

Mr. Thomas, Colonial Secretary in the late Labour Government, left London to-day and embarked at Avonmouth on board the steamer "Changuimola" for Jamaica. He is one of a party of members of Parliament who are visiting the West Indies under the auspices of the British Empire Parliamentary Association. The object of the visit is similar to that of a recent tour which members of Parliament made in South Africa, namely to learn at first hand the economic conditions and the trade potentialities of these colonies. Mr. Thomas has been suffering from a painful affliction of the eyes which has impaired his general health, and he hopes that the trip will enable him to recuperate.—B. O. W.

PUNISHMENT FOR "MISCONDUCT!"

KOHAT TO PAY FOR ADDITIONAL POLICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 6.

A notification in the current issue of the Northwest Frontier Province Gazette states that in consequence of their misconduct the inhabitants of Kohat city and the surrounding village shall be charged for a period of three years with the cost of maintaining an additional police at an annual expenditure of Rs. 29,610.

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL.

CASTE TYRANNY MUST GO.

WOMAN, IN NO WAY INFERIOR TO MAN.

SIR SANKARAN NAIR ON SOCIAL REFORM.

The following is the full text of the presidential address delivered by Sir Sankaran Nair at the 36th Indian National Social Conference held at Belgaum on the 26th December:—

I have to thank you for having elected me as your President. Our first duty at this meeting is to the dead who have worked before us in the cause of social reform. The Secretary has mentioned the names of some of them. Their burden was heavier, their work was more difficult but they have not lived and died in vain. Though they are dead and gone, their words are still ringing in our ears. They have given us a vision of a better world and they are an inspiration to us.

GOVERNMENT AND SOCIAL REFORM.

I told you that their work was more difficult. The social reform movement is concerned with, the condition of women, the caste question, and the condition of the Depressed Classes. Laws and customs which govern their conditions have their support in religion. Our foreign Government was pledged to religious neutrality and would not interfere with them. We had no political power. We could not change our laws or enact new laws relating to any matter which was concerned directly or indirectly with Hindu or Mahomedan religion. There was therefore no way of altering the laws under which we suffered. Our predecessors therefore had to confine themselves to educating the people of the country to do the needful till those who were working for political reform could succeed at least partially in their purpose. It is interesting to note the various methods adopted by them.

They relied upon the interpretation of the sacred texts to show that their proposals with reference to the advancement of women and the abolition of caste were supported by those sacred texts or at least were not opposed to them. They relied upon ancient history to support their view. In addition they relied upon reason for the acceptance of their proposals. In the opinion of some persons, these questions have lost their importance and I cannot help thinking that they cannot possibly have the same force now as before.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS.

A summary of the case as to the development of the rights of women, from the materials then available to him, will be found in Maine's book on Hindu Law. Subsequently, however, materials have accumulated: light has come from an unexpected quarter, the recent archaeological discoveries. It is impossible and it is also unnecessary to state the arguments on this occasion. I shall only state in a few words my conclusions on these questions.

It appears to me now fairly certain that the further we go up the stream of ancient civilization there were very few, if any, restrictions of relationship on sexual union. Even the relationship of brother and sister was no impediment. Relationship was traced through females. Inheritance was also, therefore in the female line. Tradition going beyond the dawn of history discloses that women were free, in fact as free as men both in social and political life. We have accounts of those who are wrongly called primitive tribes, amongst whom women on their own account and not as servants of man, took part in all the varied activities of life such as now are regarded as peculiarly masculine. We also find among large tribes of people restrictions on sexual union or marriage outside the tribe, probably the basis of caste restriction which must have been intended for protection of women by those who were related to her by birth. On the other hand that marriage as now obtains is evolved from marriage by capture in war or raid when woman becomes the property of the captor seems pretty clear These led strongly to the conclusion that sexual unions were originally between equals and continued on a footing of equality and a woman did not become the property of man. The efforts of the social reformers including religious priests were directed to improving the position of woman by imposing various obligations on the husband for that purpose. If I am right in this view ancient civilization would supply arguments both for and against our proposals for the enfranchisement of woman. In favour of our proposals by showing that the natural condition was one of freedom and equality; against our proposals by showing that our so-called civilization which was bound up with ownership of property and subordination or division of classes of master and servant, lord and serf etc., involved in it the servitude of woman.

INCONSISTENCY OF RELIGIOUS TEXTS.

Religious texts would therefore be found supporting differing views. Religion in its attempts to impose obligations in favour of wife upon the husband would confer higher powers on him and place the woman more under his control. So far as the Mohomedans and Hindus are concerned it is only necessary to refer to the Purdah or enforced seclusion of women and polygamy in order to show her dependent condition. Christianity was not an exception There were not wanting Church Fathers who maintained that women did not belong to the human race for whose redemption Christ suffered and that she was "a necessary calamity, a domestic peril, a deadly fascination." The Europeans have survived these religious injunctions. In India we have the same difficulty. "Gayatri" was considered indispensable for intellectual training and for right knowledge. Women and Sudras were therefore considered unfit for spiritual knowledge and treated therefore as inferior beings. Such were the difficulties our predecessors had to contend with, but now things have changed.

The Great War has effected a revolution. Everywhere throughout the world the downtrodden and oppressed are claiming equality with those who were their lords, in spite of the Bible, the Koran and the Sastras. In 1918 women were enfranchised in England. They are now eligible to sit in Parliament; the legal profession has been opened to them; they can sit in the Jury Box. A woman is a member of the Cabinet. They are Magistrates. Universities have opened membership and degrees to them. Russia, Germany, Scandinavia, and the whole of Northern America except Quebec have also given the franchise to women. In America the Governor of Wyoming is a married woman. The Governor of Texas is another. If these Governors prove successful the road to the Presidency will be smoothed. Many countries have sent women as delegates to the Assembly of the League of Nations. In Egypt the women are more insistent in their demand for Home Rule than the men. In Angora the restrictions imposed upon women by their religion have already been got rid of. A woman is a Minister. Allow me to read the following extract from the "Indian Social Reformer."

"We take the following from the 'Muslim Herald' of Madras, dated 12th July; Mustapha Kemal Pasha in a special World-wide News Service Despatch appearing in the "New York Herald" and "Tribune" writes:—"We found that any introduction of modern ideas did not coincide with the views of the Caliph. With the Caliphate deciding like a High Court, on the regularities of any constitutional measure, it was impossible to enact a law forbidding polygamy, when the Caliph was polygamous. The religious head arrogated to himself the authority to decide on such matters. Whenever a law pertaining to national politics or national administration, civil or economical, was attempted we were invariably faced with an opinion from the Caliph. When we decided that women should not be forced to wear a veil, again we were face to face with a hostile opinion from the Caliph. And so long as such an office authorised and invested with a sinister power, remained within the borders of our country, any opinion emanating from that office would be an impediment in the way of our progress as a nation. So we decided to dispense with our own religious supreme head while we were dispensing with the Christian religious offices. We are not in any faith, but every religion or denomination, be it Moslem or Christian, within the domains of our country must recognise the Turkish Constitution as Supreme, and if it cannot recognise the Basic law of our country they must seek a new claim. We are perfectly agreeable that another Moslem country welcome the Caliph. In that event, we, as Moslems, will gladly pay our homage to the head of our religion as the head of our religion. We only expelled the Caliph as the politic-religious functionary. My country has had no quarrel with him or the office of the Caliphate as the head of the Moslem faith."

I have read this because it explains the attitude of the modern Reform Party throughout the world towards opposition based on religion. It explains the attitude of the social reform party towards Christian, Mahomedan, Hindu orthodoxy, should they feel it incumbent upon them to stand in our way.

THE CHINESE PARALLEL.

After the Mahomedans, let us go to China. In that country, the demand for reform emanates not only from those who follow the religion of China, but from Christians who are foremost in pressing woman's claims. The awakening in China is largely due to America. A memorial recently submitted by the Chinese ladies puts forward the following demands. With the exception of the one relating to foot-binding, we claim them all for the women of India.

1. The opening up of all educational institutions in the country to women.

2. Adoption of universal suffrage and the granting to women of all constitutional rights and privileges given to men.

3. Revision in accordance with the principle of equality of those provisions in the Chinese Civil Code pertaining to relations between wife and husband, and mother and son, and to property rights, and the rights of succession of women.

4. The drafting of regulations giving equal rights to women in matters of marriage.

5. Prohibition of licensed prostitution, girl slavery and foot-binding.

6. Addition of a new provision to the Criminal Code to the effect that any one who keeps a concubine shall be considered guilty of bigamy.

7. Enactment of a law governing the protection of female labour, in accordance with the principle of equal work, equal pay, and demanding full pay during the time that a woman is unable to work owing to childbirth.

All this is of course due to the great awakening due to the war.

Are women in India to remain quiet?

AWAKENING OF INDIAN WOMANHOOD.

John Stuart Mill has said that his official experience in the India Office had shown him that in India, if a Province was well-governed, if agriculture and trade were flourishing it would generally be found that it was governed by a woman. Many Zamindaries are managed with conspicuous success by women; many estates which devolve on a sonless widow or daughter are managed by them. They manage Women's colleges. They are admitted into the legal profession. They are magistrates: some of the Provinces have conferred franchise on them. Such is the general situation now.

Many women throughout India are claiming the same rights as men. They will not be denied those rights, the Koran and the Sastras notwithstanding; and it is right they should have them and we who belong to this Association will, I have no doubt, pledge ourselves, in order to win these rights for women, to stand together as one till right is done. I shall now briefly refer to the needs of Indian women.

First comes their economic condition. In this respect at any date we can rely upon our sacred law and custom. The King by our sacred law was the protector of women, and, work or no work, bound to provide maintenance for them, a recognized obligation which was generally carried out.

The women who belonged to the agricultural labours and artisan classes were entitled to take out of the crops, when harvested a share which was deemed sufficient for their needs according to usage before the farmer or Government took their share or revenue. Their rights did not depend upon the work done. The husband, the father and various other relatives were bound to maintain the women whether they had property or not. Even the adulterous wife was entitled to be maintained. The superseded wife was also entitled, if she wished it, to a share according to some authorities. Failing the relatives the State had to provide for her maintenance and did. In England to encourage thrift and work it was supposed necessary to insist that this obligation should be imposed upon the husband. That woman should be sacrificed for the sake of making man a thrifty and hard-working person is a peculiarly English doctrine and I trust will not be imported to India. The Labour Party considers woman's claims only from the Labour stand-point; or in other words a woman who needs it should be provided with work which she has to perform except when for physical reasons she is unable to do so. This is not the Mahomedan or Hindu view. Early marriage, secluded life during marriage, widowhood consecrated to the husband's salvation, joint family system, the obligation imposed upon distant relatives all show that we do not want women to live by labour. Physically she is not formed for work. From her birth to her death, her life as mapped out by our sacred laws shows that a woman is not expected to earn her livelihood. Those who undertake the burden of matrimony, are carefully shielded by our laws from any worry and anxiety in the interests of their offspring as it is stated expressly that it is only a healthy, happy mother and not one worried, careworn or hard-worked who can produce good children. We will therefore adhere to our own custom in this respect. Our women must be freed from any anxiety as to their subsistence. The State must give it to her if she claims it, recovering it from the male relative, if necessary. She must not, for reasons stronger in India than in England; be forced to go to Courts of law.

This is put forward as much in the interests of the male as of the female. Man is often not able to maintain the woman now dependent on him. His life is rendered miserable on that account. As a result he often commits crimes and other indefensible acts which he might otherwise have refrained from doing.

SOCIAL LEGISLATION.

Other questions will only be briefly referred to as they have been often discussed. Early marriage, compulsory marriage, compulsory widowhood, denial of freedom to a grown up woman to choose her husband must all disappear. Age of consent must be raised. It was said by an English member in the Legislative Assembly that in a generation the mortality of mothers due to early marriage was 3,200,000. Polygamy must be abolished. Right to contract a second marriage can be conceded only if the wife is given the right to claim divorce on the same ground together with a share of the husband's property. Polygamy had been a safeguard to the wife who for reasons of health was unwilling to live as wife. A wife in such circumstances should be protected from her husband. I am not dealing with the Industrial question as it requires a separate address. Now when there are so many things to be done it may be necessary to concentrate our efforts on some questions. We must of course attack all along the line. Some of our members may be inclined to devote themselves to certain particular questions. The one relating to the employment of women coolies by employers of labour alone will require the strenuous efforts of many devoted social reformers. I do not ask them for a moment to abandon their choice. But it appears to me that our supreme effort should be directed to securing women the same rights as men so far as right to vote in elections of members and the right to be elected as members of municipalities, Local and District Boards, Provincial Councils and Imperial Legislative Assembly is concerned. The power to vote will secure the return of their supporters. The pressure they will exert as voters or members will secure the necessary Reform. We are fighting for freedom ourselves. But

If ye do not feel the chain
When it works a sister's pain,
Are ye not base slaves indeed
Slaves unworthy to be freed?

Let us therefore make up our mind that women shall have votes like men in all Councils and that either women are elected as members or only those who pledge themselves to do all in their power to remove women's grievances.

CASTE TYRANNY.

The other great question with which the social reform association deals is that of the Depressed Classes. As in the case of women the time has passed when the non-Brahmin caste Hindus and the other casteless Hindus pay any attention to the arguments based on religion. The Non-Brahmin Congress which is now holding its session in this town is an answer to those who still want to maintain the caste system. The non-Brahmin Hindus have determined so far as it lies in their power not to recognise the superiority of the Brahmins, not co-operate with them in those movements which involved the recognition of those sacred texts which show the Brahmin superiority. The various associations which are springing up all over India for the protection of sectional interests give the answer to those who wished to rely on the caste-system. Communal consciousness is fostered: each sect wants to improve its condition at the expense of others. Caste has been responsible for the Hindu downfall in their struggle with their foes. It is responsible for their present degraded condition and it would be responsible for any delay in the further progress in the direction of Home Rule. Whether these conditions should continue to exist, whether these lamentable consequences should follow depend upon the Brahmins and the caste-Hindus. I do not propose now to refer to the evils of the system as it has been discussed *ad nauseam*. Those who still maintain that it should be upheld are not likely to be convinced by anything that I might say. I am a non-Brahmin myself and all what I now propose to say is this: that we the non-Brahmins are determined that no disabilities imposed by the caste system shall stand in the way of our social and political progress and that for this purpose we are determined to see that no further powers are conferred upon those who maintain the validity of the caste system without larger powers being conferred upon those who may suffer thereby to counteract this influence. All the observations I have made about the power to vote and election about women apply to these classes. The Depressed Classes of Hindus must be presented by the elected members in the Councils to protect their interests. They must be able to carry out legislation which might interfere with the vested interests of caste Hindus and of Brahmins in particular but which are called for in the interests of humanity, of social progress and civilisation. In none of the schemes for Home Rule that have been put forward have I been able to find any trace or any recognition of this fact. On the contrary, I have found that the proposals made by responsible leaders are often calculated consciously or otherwise to enhance the power of those who are likely to use them against the interests of the low classes. In India industrial workers including those engaged in agriculture and manufacture belong to the low castes and there are other low castes engaged in various other occupations.

Ages long in want and pain
Have they toiled for others' gain.

And it is not right that those who have abused their powers in the past and whose interests would tempt them to continue in that course, should be invested with further powers without the guarantee that they will not be allowed so to abuse their power again, and without the toiling masses who belong to the lowest castes being entrusted at the same time with such powers as would enable them to improve their own condition. Allow me just to refer to a few facts relating to the conditions of a few of these classes.

CONTRIBUTION OF CHRISTIAN MISSIONS.

The Hillmen in the Madras Presidency, (and I am told the case is the same all over India) usually thriftless and addicted to drink, soon become practically the slaves of the caste money lenders who treat them as men not entitled to that sort of treatment which they would have meted out to one of their own or superior caste. The only private efforts made for their uplift have been confined to the European Christian Missionaries, Germans, Americans and English. They number millions. There are castes or classes numbering hundreds or thousands if not millions who are called criminal tribes. They are treated as criminals by the caste-Hindus. The private efforts that have been made for their uplift are mainly by the Salvation Army and to a lesser extent by the American Missionary.

As to the Untouchables; they number in the Madras Presidency alone over six millions out of a population of about forty millions. They are not only untouchables but some have to observe distance pollution, that is, cannot come within a certain distance of the higher castes without polluting them. The public water supply is absolutely forbidden in nearly every village to them. The public streets in villages occupied by caste-Hindus are also generally forbidden. Once a respectable gentleman belonging to this class being appointed to a seat on a Municipal Council, five of the members including a Mahomedan immediately sent in their resignations and were with great difficulty induced to withdraw them. Schools though theoretically open are not practically open to these classes. These are absolutely under the control of the caste-Hindus. With reference to these classes unlike the Hill tribes and the criminal tribes above referred to public conscience is being awakened. The work of the various Missionaries in the Madras Presidency is beyond all praise. The Theosophical Society, the Depressed Classes Mission, the Brahma Samaj and other societies also are doing good work and it is to be hoped that these classes will soon be able to avail themselves of the public schools.

These facts are enough to show that in the case of these low castes as in the case of women the main efforts of the social reform association should in my opinion be directed to giving them the power to vote and the right to be elected as members to all the Local Councils in particular and also to the superior councils.

It is practically certain that to carry out reforms required in the interests of women and of these classes they will have to rely upon themselves. Others will scarcely be able even with goodwill to carry them out. Vested interests of any kind can scarcely be trusted to assist the classes whose salvation lies in the elimination of such interests. Any nomination by Government of members to protect them will not be satisfactory. Both in the case of women and of caste and in particular of the lowest classes the following lines are peculiarly appropriate:

"Over their face a web of lies is woven
"Laws that are falsehoods pin them to the ground!'

To me the appropriate methods of bringing about harmony between the classes is to fight for their representation in the Councils and to support the measures necessary for their advancement and not to sneer at them as unfortunately is done in many quarters. We at least who belong to this association will fight till their and our cause is won,

Till all are free beneath the sun
Or breath be spent and life be done.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

LATE MRS. RAMABAI RANADE.

I. (a) This conference places on record its deep sense of the loss sustained by social reform in this presidency and in the country by the death of Mrs. Ramabai Ranade who co-operated with her illustrious husband, the founder of this Conference, while he was living, in all his social activities, and, after his death, devoted herself to work for the education and elevation of the status of Indian women by helping to found the Seva Sadan in Bombay and Poona, in the organisation and management of which she took the leading part.

(b) This Conference puts on record its grateful appreciation of the great services rendered to the cause of social reform by the late Sir Asutosh Mukerji; the late Babu Bhupendranath Basu; the late Sir S. Subrahmanya Iyer, and the late Babu Sasipada Banerji.

(Moved from the Chair.)

GREETINGS TO MAHATMA GANDHI.

II. That this Conference conveys to Mahatma Gandhi its cordial greetings on his release from prison and his recovery from his serious illness, and its best wishes for his health and long life to carry on the constructive social work to which he has put his hand.

In moving this resolution the President, said that Mahatma Gandhi was at that moment in the other pandal directing the proceedings of the political conference. "We are concerned," said Sir Sankaran, "with his social activities. He has taken up the great task of uplift of the Depressed Classes and the removal of untouchability. He has referred to it even in his Presidential Address. One of the proposals in his scheme for Swaraj is that the qualification for franchise should be manual work. This is the first time such a proposal has been put before the world and it is one of far-reaching importance. But India is not prepared for it. India is no more fit for it than Jerusalem was prepared for the advent of Jesus nearly 20 centuries ago. The intellectual classes and the propertied classes have upto now held the right to go to Parliament. But neither of these should have the right. It is those who engage in manual labour that should represent the country in the Assemblies." Continuing the President said that the Brahmin principle and the Kshatriya principle had sunk so deep in the minds of the masses that it would be some time before they shook it off. But that in European countries the idea was fast gaining ground and it was there that immediate developments might be expected.

REMOVAL OF UNTOUCHABILITY.

III. That this Conference declares its profound conviction that the immediate and complete removal of the disabilities of the Depressed classes, is essential to the progress of the country in every direction; and while welcoming the efforts that are being made in various ways and in several parts of the country towards this end, it urges all sections of the community, more particularly the Hindu community, to accord their unstinted support to such efforts during the coming year.

REFORM OF CASTE SYSTEM.

IV. This Conference reiterates the opinion expressed in previous Conferences regarding the immediate necessity of discarding the present cast iron caste-system which is the greatest impediment to national unity and exhorts all Hindu castes to co-operate with one another in finding a rational synthesis of their social ideals by eliminating all the features of the present system which are productive of mutual jealousies and are, therefore, inimical to the solidarity and progress of their community.

TOTAL PROHIBITION.

V. This Conference declares that Indian public opinion is strongly in favour of the policy of total prohibition of the manufacture, import and sale of intoxicating drugs and drinks, except for medicinal purposes.

(Continued on page 11.)

The Good
MAXWELL
ANOTHER GOOD TESTIMONIAL
FROM
A MEMBER OF THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE

As I am leaving Bombay for a few months, I wish to leave my MAXWELL Red Sports Car with you.

I should like to inform you that THIS CAR, WHICH I BOUGHT FROM YOU IN JUNE 1923 HAS GIVEN ME EVERY SATISFACTION. She has DONE OVER 8,500 MILES.

Up to December 1924 I was in the districts and HAVE DRIVEN OVER SOME VERY ROUGH ROADS IN INCLEMENT WEATHER.

THE ENGINE, WHICH HAS NEVER BEEN DECARBONIZED, RUNS TO-DAY AS SMOOTHLY AS WHEN I PURCHASED THE CAR. I have been to Lonavla and thence to Mahableshwar *via* Poona and back in this car, and NEITHER THE BHOR GHAT NOR THE LESSER GHATS HAVE GIVEN ANY TROUBLE.

THE ORIGINAL TYRES ARE STILL ON THE CAR AND APPEAR GOOD FOR A FEW MORE THOUSAND MILES. I HAVE BEEN ABLE TO GET UPTO 30 MILES to a GALLON of PETROL.

All my friends have uniformly praised the fine appearance of the car and the luxurious comfort of the seating arrangements; and I HAVE NEVER HAD THE SLIGHTEST REASON FOR REGRETTING THAT I PURCHASED A MAXWELL IN PREFERENCE TO EVERY OTHER MAKE.

BOMBAY, 24-12-1924.

THE ORIGINAL IS OPEN TO INSPECTION.

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HIGH COURT

IMPORTANT COMMERCIAL CASE

DEMAND FOR RATIFICATION OF INSURANCE POLICIES.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kajiji.)

The Industrial Bank of Western India and anr. ..... Plaintiffs.

vs

The Northern Assurance Co. and ors. ..... Defendants.

This was another of the suits filed by the plaintiffs against several Insurance Companies for rectification of the insurance policies effected with them and for payment of compensation under the said insurance policies for loss and damage to Kappas or unginned cotton the subject matter of the said policies.

The 2nd plaintiff was the owner of a ginning factory at Itola, in Gujerat. During the course of his business the 2nd plaintiff received Kappas from his constituents for being ginned and used to advance moneys on the said goods. The 2nd plaintiff had Kappas of his own also and all the Kappas used to be stored in the compound of the said factory. The 2nd plaintiff was responsible to the constituents for any damage to the goods and therefore he insured all the goods lying in the compound which belonged either to him or to his constituents. The constituents had full knowledge of this and they had authorised the 2nd plaintiff to insure the goods.

The 1st plaintiff Bank advanced moneys on 22nd and 30th Jan. and 8th February, 1923, aggregating to Rs. 800,000 to the 2nd plaintiff on the pledge of all the Kappas lying in the compound of the 2nd plaintiffs' ginning factory and they took possession of all the Kappas so pledged.

Pursuant to an agreement between the 1st plaintiff and the 2nd plaintiff the former with the consent and concurrence of the latter insured the goods the subject matter of the pledge with the defendants in several sums of moneys through their agent at Itola one Revandas C. Patel. The said Revandas was fully aware of the course of business followed by the 2nd plaintiff. The said Revandas received the premia and issued Interim Protection Notes. The defendants later issued Policies of Insurances in the name of the Industrial Bank of Western India Ltd. A/C. Kalyandas Narayandas.

On or about 20th March, 1923, a fire broke out in the said factory and a large portion of the goods covered by the said insurances was destroyed or damaged by fire. Intimation of the occurrence of the fire was given to Messrs. Volkart Bros. through their agent Revandas Patel. Thereafter surveyors were deputed by the defendant companies, and other insurance companies who surveyed the goods, examined the books of the 2nd plaintiff and assessed the value of the stock at the time of the fire at Rs. 14,62,816 and fixed the value of the goods damaged by fire at Rs. 12,19,824.

The representatives of the defendant and other companies took possession of all the salvage and sold the same by auction which salvage was purchased by the 2nd plaintiff for Rs. 206,824. The said surveyors finally settled the claim of the plaintiffs for Rs. 960,235.

Thereafter the plaintiffs called upon the defendant companies to pay their proportionate shares of loss as shown by the surveyors. The defendants, however, stated that they did not admit, anything more than Rs. 240,767 as being due under all the policies and they showed their willingness to pay their proportionate share of the said amount of Rs. 240,767. The reason given by them was that the policies were effected only on the Kappas which was the sole property of the 2nd plaintiff and not on all the Kappas lying in the compound, that the value of the loss to the Kappas lying solely to the 2nd plaintiff was Rs. 240,767 and that therefore they were liable to pay their share of that amount only.

The plaintiffs contended that the policies were effected on all the goods lying in the compound of the 2nd plaintiffs' ginning factory and that the defendants wrongfully rejected their claim. The plaintiffs further stated that the description of the goods in the Protection Notes was:—

On Kappas only stored and lying in the compound of Kalyans Narayandas Ginning Factory at Itola. While the description in the Insurance Policies was "On Kappas only being the sole property of Kalydas Narayandas. ." The plaintiffs said that the description of the goods in the policies was wrongly given and it was so entered either inavertently or fraudulently and that in framing the formal contracts the defendants failed to give effect to the original and real contracts between the parties and therefore they submitted that the said policies should be rectified by substituting therein the description of the subject matter contained in the Protection Notes and they claimed sums of moneys from defendants as per particulars annexed to the plaint being their proportionate shares of the loss.

The defendants by their written statement raised several defences. They denied that Revandas Patel was their agent. They also denied that the 1st plaintiff Bank insured with them any Kappas or cotton which was not the sole property of the 2nd plaintiff.

With reference to the Interim Protection Notes the defendants stated that they were effective for five days only and were subject to the terms and conditions of Policies to be issued subsequently in Bombay if the insurances were accepted by the defendants agents. With regard to the acts of the surveyors and representatives of the defendants and the settlement arrived at by them the defendants stated that all this was done on the basis and upon the representation of the 1st and 2nd plaintiffs. That the Kappas belonged solely to the 2nd plaintiff.

The defendants further stated that the plaintiffs well knew that under the Tariff of the Bombay Fire Association to which the defendants adhered the rates of premia prescribed, which were the rates payable under the said policies for insurances on goods the sole property of the insured and that policies effected by one person on account of another could only be issued in the names of the one given and separate amounts declared against each. They denied that they ever agreed to insure the property of any other person than the 2nd plaintiff. They therefore denied that the plaintiffs were entitled to any reliefs against them and submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General with Messrs. B J. Desai and D. F. Mulla instructed by Messrs Soondardas and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Coltman with Mr Campbell instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co. appeared for defendants. After the evidence was finished the learned judge reserved his judgment.

CAUSE LIST.

WEDNESDAY, January 7, 1925.

BEFORE THE HON. SIR LALLUBHAI SHAH

In the Division Court No. 49.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

2681-23—Mirza and M. Haji Mirza Hasham Isphani v Mirza Mahomed Isphani and another, Crawford B and Co, Payne and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

TESTAMENTARY SUITS.

13-24—Re. Ganpat Bapuji Patanker, Chitnis K and M, Jainabai, Sunderbai, Rustomji and G

22-24—Re. Kanji Hadu, Khandwalla and Chh. Gangabai Kanji Hadu, Asurbai Hadu Korsey, Shamrao M and H.

24-24—Re. Haridas Lelji, Dallas and Co, Gopaldas Virji, Ratanbai Lalji Raghavji, Diksuit M and Co.

26-24—Re Chandrabhangbai, Dallas and Co, Shivram Wasudeo Mule v Madhavrao Ganesh Limaye, Diwekar and B.

28-24—Re Rasmal Kalyan, Mulla and M, Alimahomed Moorji v Ismail Kalyan, Captain and V.

30-24—Re Bamodar Ramchandra Kamat, Sabnis G and S, Mahadeo Ramchandra and anr v Anant Damodar Kamat, Matubhai J and M.

SHORT CAUSE.

4996-24—Kanga and Co, Bhawanidas a firm v Moosaji Adamji and another.

LONG CAUSES.

2769-23—Malvi M R and Co, Rajkumar Madan Mohan, Ramkermar Shivchandrai, Vachha and Co.

1665-23—Sabnis and G, Dharuva Sumanas, The Dhurbhanga Spng. and Wg. Mills Ltd, Mulla and M.

2209-23—Wadia G and Co, Dadabhoy Hormusji Mistri, Gani Valli, Payne and Co

2033-23—G B Pandya, Hajarimal Mehtaji and Co, Atmaram Keroba Mantri.

799-23—Mulla and M, Craft Mody and Co, Jacob B Israel, Rustomji and J.

1956-23—Payne and Co, Kirk and Co Ltd, Coutts and Co, Smethan B and L.

2364-23—Vachha and Co, N H Moos v Jawaladutt R Pillani and anr, Mulla and M.

1305-23—Mirza and M, Mahomedally Abdul Hussein and anr v The Kohinoor Mill Co, Amarchand and M.

567-23—Amin and D, Harkorbai v Ramabai and ors, Mantri and Co, Mansukhlal H M and Co, Little and Co.

3656-23—Pandia and Co, Mongi Jutha and anr v Wadilal Narotamdas, Kanga and Co.

3696-23—Pandia and Co, Mongi Jutha and anr v Wadilal Narotamdas, Kanga and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. JUSTICE SIR AMBERSON MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSE.

4120-24—H L Shawe, Avabai Merwanji Soparivalla and others v Keki Cursetji Bhappu.

4149-24—Little and Co, Gulamhusein Maloobhai and another v Haji Essa Haji Haroon, Captain and V.

LONG CAUSES.

251-22—Mehta L and Co, Vallabhdas A Master v Mahomedally Valibhoy and another, Payne and Co.

928-23—Amin and D, Tejmal Begchad and Co. v Sadashiv Pandurang Varlak and others, Mulji Th and Co, Chraldo and Co, Edgelow G W and Co., Jamsedji R and D, Dalbholker and J.

2932-23—Little and Co., H Premji v D H Jiwandas and Co., Madhavji and Co.

4688-21—Thakoredas and D, Rustomji Framji Dhanidalina alias Ghaswalla v Trebolly Cumrudin Jariwalla, Mulla and M.

4586-21—Daphtary F and D Gurditsing Gulabsing v Bhagwandas Mulji, N C Dalal and Co.

3194-22—Dharamsi D and Co, Baluram Anandram v Lilladharkalidas Dikshit, M M and Co.

3838-21—Jamsedji R and D, Tehilram Girdharidas v Lalji Dayal and ors, Mulla and M, Forbes and Co.

2669-23—Mulla and M, Lalji Dayal v Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, Bhaishanker K and G.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 48.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

SHORT CAUSES.

2018-24—Ferreira and V, Jamnadas Lallubhai and Co, Chimanlal Kalidas, Pathare and Co.

1227-24—Shah and C, Damodardas Jugjiwan and ors v Dayashanker Deoshanker and Co, Purmanand C and J.

4418-23—Jhavery and Co, Dayaram Surajmal, Chandulal Dayabhai and another, Shah and Co, Dalbholker and J.

344-23—N C Dalal and Co, Shambhu Yellapna and another, Gawrishanker Vrajlal, Motichand and D.

4311-23—Pathare and Co, Abdulla Jager, Sakinabai and another, Amin and D.

4838-23—Bhaishanker K and G, Manibai and others, Kanji Dharamsy and Co, Dalbholker and J Mehta G and Co.

2416-24—Shroff and L A M Nazeer Mira, Bhagwanji Mulji Joshi, Ramanlal and H.

2298-24—Shamrao M and H, Munirally Khairatalli Punjabhai v Aga Aboo Mirza and another, Mirza and M.

2133-24—Smetham B and L, Sarafalli Karimbhoy and Sons v Demoder Sadasiv Dongre and others, Rele and Co., Dalbholker and J.

2426-24—Kanga and Co, Pranlal Tribhowandas v Goculdas Damoder and another, Madhowji and Co.

2345-24—Crawford B and Co, McKenzies Ltd v E A Cooper, Mulla and M.

3168-23—Dubash and Co., Ramchandra Bishanbhai Dayal v Ramsarup Bisani and another, N C Dalal and Co.

2478-24—Ardeshir H D and Co, Thomas Richard Lawrence and another, v The Hindu Button Factory and Button Works Ltd, Wadia G and Co.

2544-24—Nanu H and Co, Jehangir Manchershaw Hiramanek v Byramji Pallonji Elavia, Patell and E.

1471-23—Payne and Co, F E Dinshaw and others v Gopaldas Tricumji and others, Dharamsey D and Co., Kanga and Co., Vrajlal and Co.

2380-24—Shamrao M and H Nemchand Manekchand v N H Moos, Payne and Co.

2686-24—Little and Co, W Rayle and another v Dossabhoy Pestonji and others, Merwanji K and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

2545-24—Tyabji D and Co, Shamji Vallabhji and another v Mohanlal Jugjiwan, Mantlal H and Co.

571-24—Captain and V, Dorothy Bowers v Jane Lasbrey, Payne and Co.

2174-24—Mulla and M, Aidan Bullidan v Jivanlal Prataphi, Kanga and Co., Payne and Co.

4513-23—Amarchand and M, M A Rahim and Co v The Grand National Theatres Ltd and others, Craigie B and C, Thakoredas and D.

955-23—Craigie B and C, M A Rahim and Co, v The Grand National Theatres and another, Thakoredas and D.

2516-24—Peyne and Co, Khalid bin Mahomed Mishari v Usman bin Abdul Mohsin at Bushir, Dastur & Co.

1757-23—Little and Co, The Bank of Morvi Ltd v Ghelabhai Vithaldas Parekh, Malvi M R and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

4271-23—Soonderdas and Co, The Industrial Bank of Western India Ltd, The Northern Assurance Co Ltd and others, Payne and Co.

4282-23—Soonderdas and Co, The Industrial Bank of Western India Ltd, The British Indian General Insurance Co Ltd, Payne and Co.

3387-13—Pandia and Co, Dwarkadas Gordhandas, vs Charandas Chaturbhuj and others, Little and Co, Dalbholker and J, Captain and V, Vachha and Co.

SHORT CAUSE.

943-24—Thakoredas and Co., Badrinarayen Rampratap v Ramjidas Raghunathrai, Khandwalla and Chh.

FOR TAKING EVIDENCE.

Appeal No. 63-26-S No. 4085-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Raichand Shamji and Co, vs A Durst, Manubhai and Co

5367-22—Patell and E, Mohamed Hussein Jafar and another vs Haji Moosa Haji Sakoor and others, Manchershaw and N, Thakoredas and D, Patell and E.

4817-21—Mehta L and Co, Keshavlal Punjabhai vs Mulchand Jaykisondas, Daphtary F and D.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

2688-23—Mulla and M, E D Sassoon United Mills Ltd, and another, vs Vithaldas Jugjiwan, Dalbholker and J.

LONG CAUSE.

2826-24—Crawford B and Co, Colthurst Harding Ltd, vs D Thacker and Co, Amin and D.

REFERENCE.

41-23—J C G Bowen, In Re Government v Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Merwanji K and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 56.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

2252-24—Little and Co, The Edward Mfg Co Ltd, vs Crossley Bros Ltd, Crawford B and Co.

LONG CAUSE.

4763-22—Daphtary F and D, Rai Bahadur Keerising Chandumal v Madanlal Gopal, Vachha and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

2127-24—Shamrao M and H, Vassonji Khimji and Co, vs The Whittle Spg and Wg Mfg Co Ltd and another, Bhaishanker K and G

2261-24—Amarchand and M, Jethabai Meghji, vs Moorji Hormusji, Edgelow G W and Co.

2468-24—N C Dalal and Co, Haji Sacoor Gani, vs Natwardal Durgashankar.

1203-24—Malvi M R and Co, Ramjiwan Gajanand v Shersingh Raghubirsingh, Tyabji D and Co.

3485-24—Payne and Co, Korday Bros, D B Chaganlal and Co, Mehta L and Co.

4285-23—N C Dalal and Co, Gulam Mahomed Oppal, Gove and Co, Captain and V.

3842-21—Dalbholker and J, Laxmidas Amersy, Mathuradas Nensy, Malvi M R and Co.

617-24—Dharamsy D and Co., Bhaichand Rupchand Doshi v Dwarkadas Premji and others, Madhowji and Co.

2892-24—Shamrao M and H, Vassonji Khimji and Co, Rawley and Co and another Edgelow G W and Co, Parmanand Ch and Chh.

614-24—Mulla and M, The Meyer Sassoon Mills Ltd, vs Jetha Mulji and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

616-24—Mulla and M, The Edward Sassoon Mills Ltd v Jamnadas Vassonji and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

613-24—Mulla and M, The Edward Sassoon Mills Ltd, vs Jamnadas Vassonji, Edgelow G W and Co.

2159-24—Payne and Co, The Ahmed bin Yoosuf Abushagar Arab, vs Meghji Champsy, Motichand and D.

1927-22—Crawford B and Co, Swan Mills Ltd and ors v Ramanlal Jamnadas and anr, Pathare and Co, Khandwalla and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

2468-22—Mulji Th and Co, Naranji Kalidas, vs Mistry Gordhandas Karabhai, Payne and Co.

4447-22—Khandwalla and C, Jaynarayen Lalchand Tapdia, vs Mohanlal Ramnarayen and others, Malvi M R and Co.

2154-21—Ramanlal and H, Jaswantlal Wadilal, vs Parbhudas Radhabhai and others.

2822-21—Madhavji and Co, Fulchand Ruis and another, vs Bulakhidas Tribhuwandas and others, Amin and D.

4831-22—Edgelow G W and Co, Lukhmichand Padamsey, vs Damodia Mansanj Deokuram and others, Khandwalla and Chh.

4442-22—N C Dalal and Co, Hemchand Jedhavji, vs Meghji Jetha and Co, and another, Ramalal and Co, Raghvava N and Co.

4630-22—N C Dalal and Co, Madawji Makanji and Co, vs Jagjivandas Chaganlal, Mehta L and Co.

4419-22—Patell and E, Rameshwarprasad Keshriprasad, vs Dhanji Kantansy, Matubhai J and M.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE TARAPOREWALLA.

In the Division Court No. 58.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

4250-24—Manilal and K, Vinayak Jagannath Bhide v Dhansukhlal Chunilal Mehta, Paralker and R.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

2695-24—Khandwalla and C, Jesiram Jagannath v Mahomedally Daudji, Matubhai J and M.

FOR FURTHER EVIDENCE.

2239-24—Crawford B and Co, The Alliance Bank of Simla Ltd v Vithaldas Thakoredas, Kanga and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

2341-24—Mulji P and P N H Moos, v Dharsy Lakhmidas, Mehta L and Co.

2482-24—Ardeshir H D and Co., Rustomji Scrabji Umrigar v Kaikhasru Hormusji Plumber, Shroff and Z.

2222-24—Matubhai J and M, Mahomed Latiff and Co v Nathmal Gambhirmal, Thakoredas and Co.

LONG CAUSE.

1264-24—Amarchand and M, Narbadabai v The Official Assignee of Bombay, Pandia and Co.

SUMMARY SUITS FOR DISPOSAL.

1409-24—Sukhtanker and G, Patell Bros v Nagarmal Basantilal, Ardeshir H D and Co.

318-24—Daphtary F and D, Mohan Devji v Rajaram Tukaram, Mansukhlal H M and Co.

558-24—Kapadia and Co, Chandulal Dalichand v G G Soochaka and Co, N C Dalal and Co.

2354-24—Motichand and D, Durgadutt and Co v Himlal Tansukhrai Kariwalla, Sukhtanker and G.

1548-24—Vachha and Co, Pestonji Hirjibhai Buntir and another v Bhanji Jamsedji Dubash and others, Dubash & Co.

3012-24—Rustomji and G, Vanaji Ramchandraji and Co v Ibrahim Gulam Hussein Ladha, Andrade and C.

1876-24—Vachha and Co, Thacker Dosa Murji v Khanderao Vithoba and Co, Andrade and C.

2781-24—Khandwalla and Chh, Kohaji Dolaji and Co v Monim Pyraji Vazir and another, Dubash and Co.

ADJOURNED ORIGINATING SUMMONS.

3377-19—In Person, Madhavji Lalji v Dayal Topan and others, Tyabji D and Co

3528-23—Kapadia and Co, Damji Shivji and another v Khimji Shamji and others, Daphtary F and D, Unwalla P and P.

ADJOURNED CHAMBER MATTERS.

251-23—Kanga and Co, Premsukhdas Gordhandas v Haribux Nandlal, Merwanji K and Co.

5238-21—M B Chothia and Co, Torlief Aplsand Ltd v Chagan Giga Lakhani, Daphtary F and D.

In Re: G and Wards Act, Mansukhlal H M and Co, v In Re Sorabji J Bansji and another, minors, Feimina J Banaji, Petitioner, Shamrao M and H.

Re Indian Company's Act, Shroff and L v The Phoenix Taxi and T Service Ltd, N H Moos, Official Liquidator, Parties concerned.

Re Indian Company's Act, Bhaishanker K & G v Re Simpson Firth and Co Ltd (In Liquidation), Rustomji F Kerawalla, Petitioner, Little and Co.

Arb No. 75-24 and Re Arb Act, Thakoredas and D v Hurdwarmal Bhartia, Applicants, Fulchand Manekchund, Respondents, Amarchand and M.

219-24—M B Chothia and Co, Pohoomal Bros v Charry and Charry, Raghvaya N and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MIRZA.

In the Division Court No. 42.

FOR HEARING EXCEPTIONS TO COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

845-18—N C Dalal and Co, Jiwanlal Ujamsey and Co v Manishanker Kashiram Dave, Mulla and M.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

456-21—Crawford B and Co, George Thomas Mawson, vs Marsland Price and Co, Ltd, Little and Co.

144-21—Payne and Co, Ardeshir H Mama, Mrs Flora Sassoon, Wadia G and Co.

1316-23—Ferreira and V, Hukmichand Rambhagat v The G I P Railway Co., Little and Co.

1322-23—Madhowji and Co, Shivnarayen Baldeodas v Durgadutt Ramnivas, Bhaishanker K and G.

4369-23—Raghvaya N and Co, Haridas Ranchoddas v Bhicaji Ladoo Mistry, Pandia and Co.

1405-23—Wadia G and Co, E D Sassoon and Co v Thakersidas Nandlal, N C Dalal and Co.

1436-23—N C Dalal and Co, Hiralal M Parekh v Bhaidas P Dolat and another, Thakoredas and Co.

864-23—Ramanlal and H, Mohanlal Chandulal and Co. v The Union Marine Insurance Co. Ltd. Patell and E.

1132-23—M B Chothia and Co, Hamed Haji Dada v Habib Haji Hasham, Mulla and M.

1236-25—M B Chothia and Co, Pirojshaw Jamsedji Maneckshaw v The B B and C I Railway Co and another, Crawford B and Co.

1795-23—Shamrao M and H, Haji Ismail Taroon v Jalabhai and another, Mulla and M.

372-23—Craigie Bond C, Nemchand Lalubhai v Jamnadas Morarji and others Payne and Co.

1834-23—Dalbholker and J, Bhalchandra Anant Dalvi v Jamnadas Jasraj, Khandwalla and Chh.

S C Ct. 798/12241-23—In Person, Gangaram Saiboo and Co. v Mahomed Omer Abdulla Miya Afidu and another.

S.C.Ct. 799/12242-23—Do. D. Do. Do.

1412-23—Malvi M R and Co, Rai Bahadur Kalyanmal Tullockchand v Harshrandas Parek Uttandas, Manubhai and Co.

EX-NAWAB CONVICTED.

CHEATING JEWELLERS AND WHITEAWAYS.

Judgment was delivered by Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate in the case in which Mir Abdul Rasul Alam Khan, ex-Nawab of Bela was charged with cheating Messrs. Jewellers Ltd., and Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co., Ltd.

Mr. Spencer prosecuted, while the accused was undefended.

The facts of the case were that in December last the accused went to Messrs. Jewellers Ltd., and represented himself as the Nawab of Bela. He selected a number of articles valued at Rs 3,947 from the Company and promised them to pay the price of the goods in March 1924, when he expected to receive pension from the Government. Believing in the false representations of the accused Messrs. Jewellers Ltd., parted with the goods. On the same false representations the accused managed to get goods from Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co., to the tune of Rs. 346.

Messrs. Jewellers Ltd., when they found that their money was not forthcoming at the appointed date sent a man to Surat to enquire after the "Nawab." The representative learned there that the accused was no more a Nawab and that his son was installed in his place. The son, when asked about the payment refused to pay his father's debts. Subsequently a complaint was lodged with the police.

Meanwhile the accused was brought down to Madras by the Madras police from Lucknow and convicted for cheating same firms in Madras. Sub-Inspector Bhatkal, coming to know of it, went to Madras and had the accused brought down to Bombay.

The accused pleaded not guilty and said that he had never posed himself as a Nawab.

ACCUSED FOUND GUILTY.

The Magistrate on evidence found the accused guilty and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 700 or in default 5 months simple imprisonment for cheating Messrs. Jewellers Ltd., and a fine of Rs. 300 or in default one month's simple imprisonment for cheating Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co.

The Magistrate further ordered that if the fine was recovered Rs. 750 be paid to Messrs. Jewellers Ltd., and Rs. 250 be paid to Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co., as the latter firm had been able to recover some goods from the accused.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THEIR EXISTENCE IN DANGER.

Mr. P S. Joshi, a prominent member of the Indian community in the Transvaal, who had been to India on a six months' tour and who is sailing for Delagoa Bay en route to South Africa per S.S. Khandalla, to-day, was interviewed by our representative.

In reply to the question about the position of Indians in South Africa, he said, "Our very existance is in danger. We have been deprived of even the Municipal Franchise from the whole of South Africa except the Cape Province where the Indian population numbers only 6000. The Segregation Bill will be brought before the South African Assembly in February by the South African Government and if it is passed, Indians shall have no alternative left except to fight or quit the country for ever."

Q.—What do you suggest to India for helping her countrymen in South Africa?

A.—There are different ways of helping the Indians overseas. An Overseas Conference should be called as soon as possible to ventilate the grievances of South African Indians and the Indians overseas before the Government and the public and to protest in emphatic terms against the attitude of the Whites and determine India's policy towards the Dominions, Colonies and Protectorates.

Q.—What should the Government do in the matter?

A.—The time has come for the Government of India to put up a strong fight with the South African Government and to move the Secretary of State for the Colonies through the Secretary of State for India to oppose in uncertain terms the policy of the Colour-bar adopted by South Africa. I wish that Lord Reading would rise to the occasion and follow Lord Hardinge's policy. How I wish that a Gokhale might arise to agitate for the unfortunate Indians of South Africa. If such a thing does not happen I have no doubt the Union Government will drive the Indians out bag and baggage from South Africa.

BHAVNAGAR NOTES.

THE PARISHAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, Jan. 4.

The whole atmosphere of Bhavnagar is stirred with excitement and enthusiasm over the Kathiawad Rajkeya Parishad at its threshold. Preparations on a grand scale are actively going on. The Victor Square, where the Conference will meet, has on it a spacious and unostentatious mandap in the course of erection, and its size will be enough to shelter not less than fifteen thousand persons.

Gandhiji is expected to arrive here in the morning of the 5th instant—the day on which the Conference opens. Special trains are running from various stations to carry visitors and delegates, and the Bhavnagar State Railway has kindly granted special concessions in railway fares.

The fact that the President-elect has expressed his views that he would not tolerate the "depressed" classes people being given separate seats, has created considerable excitement. Some of the communities are busy making strict arrangements that their people do not go to attend the sittings. The Sanatanists living in Bhavnagar and in the mofussil are busy planning a huge propaganda against the Parishad, and as a result of all these movements, the Parishad has been a household talk. It is quite certain that the Antayajas are going to attend the session in a good number, and that they will be seated along with the rest. The anti-conference propaganda will, therefore, mean preventing people from working for, or attending the Parishad under the threat of excommunication.

The Humanitarian Conference will meet under the Presidentship of Mr. G. B. Trivedi. The movement of making a beginning in the direction of social reforms is in contemplation, and informal discussion for the beginning of social conferences will take place.

PLAGUE AT MADURA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADURA, Jan. 6.

Bubonic plague has broken out in Madura town which has been declared as plague-infected. Till now there have been 18 attacks and nine deaths.

SIDHVA ASSAULT CASE.

ISSUES EVADED.

Major D. Graham Pole writes to the "Leader" (Allahabad) under date London, November 20:—

Several paragraphs appeared in the Indian Press in May and June concerning an alleged assault committed by a Private of the Royal Air Force on Mr. R. K. Sidhva, a respected Parsi resident of Karachi. Questions were put in the House of Commons on the matter by Mr. Walter Baker (Labour member for Bristol) and, as a result the Secretary of State for India called for a report on the matter from the Government of India. I am now in a position to give their account of the matter, which is as follows:—

"On the 26th April, 1924, Mr. Sidhva arrived at the Karachi railway station intending to proceed to Hyderabad. He selected a third class carriage, which, according to the evidence of the assistant station-master as recorded at the court-martial subsequently held, was labelled 'for Europeans and Anglo-Indians only.' This carriage already contained a large number of airmen of the Royal Air Force and some ladies. The occupants of the carriage objected to the presence of Mr. Sidhva and after some altercation, it appears that one of the airmen forcibly ejected him. The incident having been reported to the railway staff and to the Royal Air Force police on duty, Mr. Sidhva was invited to point out the man who had committed the assault. He then identified an airman named Macfarlane, who was at once placed under arrest. On being brought before his Commanding Office, Aircraftsman Macfarlane was able to establish his innocence and was released from arrest. An aircraftsman, named McEwan, however, alleged that Aircraftsman Blood had admitted committing the assault, and it appears that Aircraftsman Blood on being confronted by the Commanding Officer with Aircraftsman McEwan made some sort of an admission.

Aircraftsman Blood was tried by district court-martial and pleaded 'not guilty.' It was shown that he was present with the party at the time of the assault and Aircraftsman McEwan deposed that the accused in conversation next day had said to him 'No, Macfarlane did not do it. I did it.' On cross-examination, however, McEwan admitted that he was occasionally deaf and that the accused might have said, 'No, Macfarlane did not do it any more than I did it.' The accused, in giving evidence himself, denied taking part in the affair and affirmed that what he had said to McEwan was 'No, Macfarlane did not do it any more than I did it.' He admitted under cross-examination that when confronted with McEwan before the Commanding Officer, he had said, on McEwan accusing him, 'It's no use fighting against odds like that.'

The Court acquitted the accused. It is not considered that the acquittal can be adversely criticised.

The Secretary of State appears to have been informed that the accused was acquitted despite his confession of guilt and the testimony against him of a number of witnesses including four soldiers. Neither the proceedings of the court-martial nor the summary of evidence show anything against the accused beyond what is stated above, except that immediately after the scuffle during which Mr. Sidhva was assaulted, the accused was seen 'at the head of the group of standing men.' This was proved at the trial.

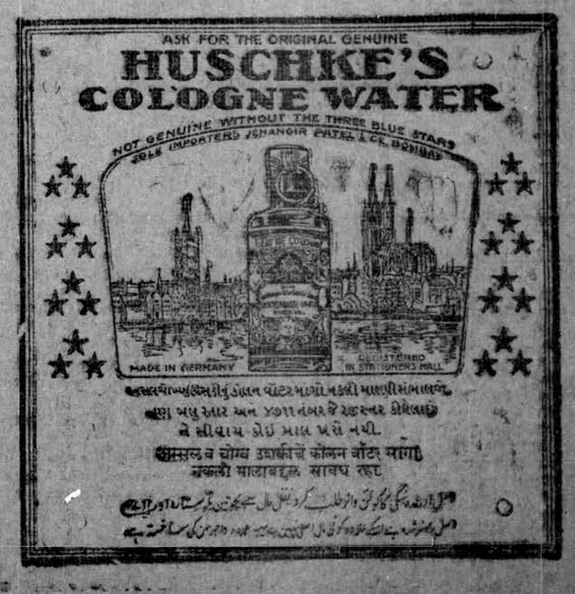
The Government of India are advised that the admission proved to have been made before the Commanding Officer does not amount to a confession. The confession alleged to have been made to Aircraftsman McEwan was denied by the accused and Aircraftsman McEwan was not positive as to its having been made."

FIRE IN RANGOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Jan. 6.

A fire broke out here last evening in China Street causing loss to the extent of about Rs. 50,000. The cause of the fire is still unknown. The fire originated in a two storied building and subsequently spread to two adjoining buildings in which many shops were situated. The first building with its contents was completely gutted while the other two were partly damaged. The whole property was covered by insurance.



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Economic & Financial Review.

SOCIALISTIC LEGISLATION.

BY "KRISTODAS."

Two important Committees are sitting at present concerned with the economics and finances of this country to a vital extent. One of them was not wanted by the Legislative Assembly nor by the general public. The Government however persist with this unwanted Enquiry Committee and while several people in the country would have nothing to do with it the proposal for which was turned down by the Legislative Assembly, there are at the same time expert economists and others who have given both their written and oral evidence before this Committee. As I have several times observed in these columns, we in this country understand by economics mostly western economics and we take it as a *sine que non* that whatever is accepted in England or Europe for the matter of that must be accepted in this country also and that India is behind civilised nations in so far as she has not accepted the economic doctrines of the West to their fullest extent. Thus these Socialistic tendencies manifested and welcomed in western countries are gradually coming to be adopted here also and the so-called nationalisation of some industries and also of some other enterprises has come to be regarded merely as a matter of time. This question is somewhat complicated by the existence in this country of a foreign government and because of this several people who would otherwise like to have the Government take up different industries or different enterprises would not press for it so long as Governmental authorities are foreign. It is also complicated in another direction by the existence of foreign vested interests helped and supported by the foreign bureaucracy. Thus the very important question of State vs. Company management of Railways could not from its very nature be considered on its own merits in this country. While several people were in favour of company management of railways they supported the management by the State because of the railways being managed hitherto by foreign companies from whom naturally no encouragement or support were to be expected by indigenous trade and industries. In England and other countries on the other hand where railway enterprise is purely a private enterprise there is no apprehension on the score of there being any division of interests and there is not to be found that pressing demand for management by the State which was found in this land. Only recently at the time of the debate on the Tariff Bill in the Legislative Assembly with regard to protective duties on iron and steel there were some members who pressed for nationalisation of the iron and steel industry. Apart, however, from the question of there being a foreign bureaucracy in this land, leaders of thought must think twice before they committed themselves wholly to socialistic theories of life. I would not go so far as to say that no theory of life which is proved successful in western countries would not be so in this country. I should, however, certainly think that we should not try to adopt any theories of western economics or western life just because they are adopted by the West.

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTER.

The genius of Indian people is of quite a different nature and if our people have to be freed from their grinding poverty and the appalling depression and despondency of spirits which seem to have overtaken them we must move on paths other than those which have been trodden by western nations in their struggle for life and liberty. We had a minimum of State interference in all our affairs of life and it was this very fact which preserved in tact our village communities and their traditions of life which have proved the very bed-rock of the Indians having been able to preserve their distinctive character even though centuries of foreign rule rolled over them. We have therefore to take great care that in our zeal for carrying on economic researches with a view to co-operate with the Taxation Committee or merely to be of some service to our people we do not lead either the Government or the people to adopt views of taxation or of administration which will reproduce here conditions of life prevailing in several western countries. In all these western countries even when they carry on their fight against advanced socialism or communism or Bolshevism their administration is undoubtedly tinged by socialism or socialistic views of life. Thus one economic expert coming as a witness before the Taxation Committee suggested that every marriage should be licensed and that there should be a licensing fee thus yielding a handsome revenue to the State. Such suggestions and recommendations ignore the fundamental social and religious conditions and theories of life as prevailing among our people. It may be considered as a paradox and yet the fact is there that while Western countries pride themselves upon having individual freedom to a very large extent and while socially speaking we may not have that individual freedom, yet the real individual freedom is not so much to be observed in western lands. To a casual outsider it may appear as if social institutions here with the ramifications of caste system left very little of individual freedom. There is not here, however continuous and constant interference even from these social institutions and whatever check there is on individual freedom comes only from the direction of the foreign government which naturally would not like to have that unhampered evolution of individual and national freedom which is so much desired by all. On the other hand in western countries while social institutions leave an individual generally free to do as he likes, though even there Mrs. Grundy's voice is very powerfully heard in all affairs, the State as such controls his actions and his development in various ways which cannot be thought of in Eastern countries. And despite the fact that socialistic legislations like old age pensions, insurance, nationalisation of mines and universal doles are not approved of by a large number of people they are going to be followed by still larger socialistic schemes and proposals in the name of eugenics or the future well-being of a society or the prosperity and safety and security of the nation itself. The interference of the State in matters of marriage and family life generally may be expected very soon and the so-called experts will have happy time of it in determining under the powers of the State which people should be weeded out as unfit for marriage purposes!

ECONOMIC WEALTH.

All such theories and speculations as are now coming forward for the education of the Taxation Committee or the people at large ignore unfortunately the very vital question of the real economics or the genius of the people and the causes of their present poverty and the extent to which this poverty has gone sapping away the foundations of life and society. Mahatma Gandhi, however, in his Presidential address at the 39th session of the Indian National Congress at Belgaum did not ignore all these vital factors but dealt with them in his own inimitable style and grasp and erudition which are not to be observable elsewhere. What makes his grasp of the economic situation of the country so very vivid and almost uncannily instinctive is his sympathy with and his appreciation of our economic situation and the peculiar social and religious conditions of his countrymen. I referred to the continuity of village communities despite the wave after wave of foreign invasion. I must modify that statement, however, by saying that while the other foreign invasions left even village industries in tact, British rule has not done so and its peculiar combination of trade and politics has resulted in destroying the pre-eminent village industry of hand-spinning and hand-weaving and thus at one stroke getting all these 800,000 villages down from their position of self-containment to the position of dependence and from a position of simplicity and a comfortable if not a prosperous mode of life to a complicated living beset by poverty and weeded of its homely yet sturdy virtues of self-dependence contentment and courage. Mahatmaji goes on to show how organisation of Khaddar will bring about not only economic emancipation but also political emancipation, a view which our moderate friends consistently refuse to accept or treat with indifference. Mahatmaji says that boycott of foreign cloth is fraught with highest political consequences because it removes the greatest immoral temptation from Britain's way: "I call the Lancashire trade immoral, because it was raised and is sustained on the ruin of millions of India's peasants. And as one immorality leads to another, the many proved immoral acts of Britain are traceable to this one immoral traffic. If therefore this one great temptation is removed from Britain's path by India's voluntary effort, it would be good for India, good for Britain and, as Britain is to-day the predominant world-power, good even for humanity." Has ever economics been more embellished by ethical and religious light than in these noble passages I have referred to above? Mahatma's point of view, must be seriously realised by those who would attempt a study of the economic problems of modern India and a taxable capacity of the people. If the Taxation Committee is intended to readjust the basis of taxation and the incidence of taxation nothing could be more helpful than the orientation of the current economic theories in vogue by the theories, one may say, practical propositions, which Mahatmaji is propounding and preaching since some time past. We shall otherwise fall into the error, which has already been committed time after time both by the Government and our own people, of considering this land fit for carrying out of experiments of western economics and our latest state may even be worse than our present state.

INDIAN COAL COMMITTEE.

TO BE IN BOMBAY NEXT MONTH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 5.

The Indian Coal Committee, with Mr. Noyce as President, will sit in Calcutta for seven days from 7th January to 19th and examine representatives of the Association of Colliery Managers of India, the Indian Mines Managers' Association, the Indian Mining Federation, the Bengal Coal Company and Messrs. Mackenzie and Company. Coal transportation officer will also give evidence before the Committee. The President and members of the Committee will leave Calcutta on January 30th for Bombay where they will stay till February 6th. They will ten visit Karachi staying there till February 11th. From Karachi they will proceed to Delhi and after halting there for two days will return to Calcutta on February 17th.

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(Continued from page 9.)

and urges the Government of India and Provincial Governments to declare immediately that it is their intention to adopt that policy as early as possible, and to take prompt steps to give effect to it.

This Conference accords its hearty support to the endeavours made in the League of Nations to prohibit the production and trade in opium except for medicinal purposes but it is strongly of opinion that the manufacture of and trade in alcoholic liquors, should be included in the international agreement to effect this object.

This Conference expresses its high appreciation of the excellent report of the Bombay Excise Committee, and conveys its congratulations to its Chairman and members for the exhaustive arguments they have adduced in support of their able plea for Prohibition as the only acceptable policy for India.

This Conference further places on record its gratification at the resolutions passed by some Provincial Legislative Councils, particularly the Bombay Council, recommending the adoption of Prohibition as the goal of Excise policy.

And this Conference empowers the President to communicate to the Secretary of State for India, the Government of India and Provincial Governments, this resolution and the second part of the resolution to the General Secretary of the League of Nations.

SOCIAL LEGISLATION.

VI. This Conference expresses its great satisfaction at the social legislation passed by the Indian Legislature in respect of inter-marriage, the raising of the age of consent, and other cognate subjects.

It recommends that an early opportunity should be taken to simplify the Civil Marriage Act which now consists of two incongruous parts, namely, the old Special Marriage Act with Dr. Gour's Act appended to it, by providing a simple form of registration available to all adult persons who have no husbands or wives living, irrespective of their religious profession. This Conference strongly recommends that the extended powers of legislation in the reformed legislatures be fully utilised for advising urgent social legislation.

EDUCATION—ELEVATION OF WOMEN'S STATUS.

VII. That this Conference expresses its great gratification at the rapid progress that is being made in respect of the education and elevation of the status of women as shown by the statistics of schools and colleges and their scholars and the admission of women in several provinces to the Legislative franchise and their election to several Municipal and Local bodies and appointment as Honorary Magistrates. It urges the removal of their disqualification for election as members of Provincial and Indian Legislatures.

MARRIAGE REFORM.

VIII. The Conference notes with satisfaction the steady improvement in the age of marriage of girls throughout the country and the decline in orthodox opposition to such necessary reforms as the re-marriage of widows. It is of opinion that the time has come to work for the acceptance by all communities in India of monogamy as the only lawful form of marriage.

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